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Willkie to Visit Fronts In Russia and Near East; Gas Station Man Penalized

The World's Day—August 20, 1942

Washington: Willkie to Visit Europe

Wendell L. Willkie announced that he would leave in about three weeks for the Near East and Russia on a trip to "perform certain services for the Government." President Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie said, asked him to undertake these services. Mr. Willkie said that "of course" he hoped to see Joseph Stalin, Russian Premier. Also he hopes to visit fighting fronts. Mr. Willkie emphasized, however, that the trip was his own idea and that he had had to seek the sanction of the United States and the Governments of the countries that he will visit before he could make it. He plans to be back not later than Oct. 15.

Reclassification of men in the 1-B selective service group will send those with minor physical defects into 1-A on tall for active service, and those found totally unfit into 4-F. No more than one fourth of the 1-B registrants in any local board will be placed in 1-A during any single month. [Page 9.]

Rationing of fuel oil in the East is being intensively studied by a committee reportedly headed by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, Harold L. Ickes, as Petroleum Co-ordinator, and Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

New England: Gas Station Operator Penalized

A gasoline station operator at Brockton, Mass., was penalized by the War Production Board for alleged violation of rationing rules. [Page 2.]

Fuel oil rationing to limit house temperatures to about 68 degrees was predicted in Washington, as an OPA committee prepared coupon book rationing of the fuel. [Page 2.]

Boston school playgrounds must close two weeks before opening of school, unless School Committee can find some emergency means of keeping them open. [Page 2.]

John L. Lewis's new dairy farmers organization hit back at the New England Agricultural Council, terming it a tool of milk dealers. [Page 2.]

Conferences were planned at Lynn, Mass., over demands of 1,500 shoe workers for 15 per cent pay rise. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Department of the American Legion opened its annual convention at Holyoke. [Page 2.]

National: N. J. War Plant Restored to Owners

Private management resumed control of the Bayonne, N. J., plant of the General Cable Corporation as President Roosevelt terminated Navy occupation. Workers had agreed there would be no more work stoppages.

William D. Mitchell, Special Assistant to the Attorney General who directed a Federal Grand Jury investigation of charges that the Chicago Tribune and two other papers had published secret naval information, announced that no violation of the law was disclosed. The two other defendants were the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald. [Details: Page 9.]

German and Italian nationals in the Pacific Coast military area will not be evacuated en masse as were the Japanese, states the Western Defense Command. Individuals who are "dangerous or potentially dangerous" will be excluded.

Sidney Hillman, President Roosevelt's Special Assistant on Labor, broke a two-year silence on union affairs to urge accomplishment of unity. William Green, President of the A. F. of L., said unity conferences with C. I. O., will begin in late September. He spoke in Milwaukee.

The Army assumed control of the S. A. Woods Machine Company at South Boston, Mass., when the firm defied a War Labor Board order.

The fight for selection of a Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, reflecting a bitter struggle between President Roosevelt and former Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley, went to the floor of the Party's State Convention in Brooklyn for the first time in 24 years.

In Louisville, Ky., striking aluminum workers held out for an election. The C. I. O.-International Aluminum Workers of America asked WLB for an explanation of its ruling denying a wage increase.

In Europe: Two 'Assassins' Held in Paris

Paris Police announced arrest of two young men charged with assassination of Henri Gachelin, secretary of Jacques Doriot's Fascist Party, Aug. 4. Another incident which Paris police said could "have grave consequences" was announced to have occurred Aug. 15 when 11 persons were arrested. Police did not elucidate.

Mounting Croat resistance in Yugoslavia was seen in Italian dispatches via Bern, Switzerland, announcing that Italian forces fighting Croats would henceforth confiscate property of all rebels or other Croats found to be away from their homes without valid reason.

Britain's regular army is to be augmented when war is over by the enlistment of young officer material which will be chosen from present temporary commissioned officers, it was disclosed. [Page 6.]

Germany's famous dye trust, the I. G. Farbenindustrie, is moving part of its installation to Southern Norway, it was reported from Switzerland.

Americas: Germans Held as Hostages in Brazil

President Vargas of Brazil ordered all Germans except diplomats who had embarked on exchange ships held as hostages following the sinking of the sixth Brazilian ship. [Page 9.]

Chile's Foreign Minister, Ernesto Barros Jarpa, vigorously protested to Germany against recent large-scale sinkings of Brazilian ships.

In Buenos Aires, the pro-democratic newspaper La Nacion said editorially that the attack on Brazil's shipping is an attack on all American countries.

Brazil placed all lighthouses, flashing buoys, and other navigation aids along 2,300 miles of coast subject to blackout.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Help for Maine Potatoes

OTTAWA, Aug. 20 (P)—An agreement for interchange of farm labor between Canada and the United States under certain circumstances has been in effect for several months, and officials here are considering possibilities of working out specific arrangements.

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Oil Situation In N. E. Seems More Serious

Record 6,675 cars came in last week but 10,808 are needed weekly to May to supply needs.

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Oil transportation experts announced today that for the first time in American railroad history a total of nearly 7,000 tank cars bearing petroleum products rolled into New England last week.

As outstanding an achievement as this represents, however, it is clear that New England is a long mile from solving its fuel oil problem.

On the basis of the latest and most reliable figures available from the railroads and the petroleum industry, it is now possible to give an answer to this question, so vital to every oil-burning householder and every industry dependent upon bunker fuel:

Exactly how serious is the New England fuel oil crisis today?

Still Picture Is Dark
The answer can be stated in several different ways:

1. It is such that even if 1,000 tank cars come in every day from now until May 1, 1943, New England will still have received only 63 per cent of its "absolutely essential," rationed need, according to experts in the oil industry.

2. It is so serious that even if strenuous efforts are made to cut nonessential petroleum usage to the bone, there will still be such a large industrial demand that householders will be left with 9,000,000 barrels to satisfy a "rock bottom," 36,800,000-barrel need.

Cutting nonessential usage to the utmost would involve reduction of the gas ration to two gallons a coupon, slashing kerosene and other miscellaneous petroleum product 50 per cent, and cutting even of industrial fuel by 15 per cent—certainly the maximum at a time when many industries are vital to war production, and must have all the fuel they need.

3. It is so difficult the United States Army has established supply branches in the Boston and Springfield Ordnance Districts "for the sole purpose," according to the authoritative oil industry "White Committee," of "providing the defense industries of New England with their fuel requirements."

The fact, in figures which only hint at a story of possible cold homes in an area which uses 21 per cent of the nation's heating

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Excerpts from Mr. Wickard's talk: Financial Page.

S. A. Woods' Defiance of NWLB Denounced by Industrialists

Refusal of the seized S. A. Woods Machine Company of South Boston to obey an order of the National War Labor Board was disapproved today by leaders of Massachusetts industry.

The Army is taking over the entire plant, it was announced today. It had previously been unknown whether the seizure would apply only to its shell department, which employs 650 men, or would embrace the balance of the factory, which has 250 more workers.

The holdout of the company, which led to the Army taking possession last night, has been a bitter pill to many manufacturers, it was disclosed by inquiry. They declared that far from being typical of the attitude of Massachusetts industry, the Woods episode was an isolated example of extreme individualism.

"Regardless of the issue or the legality, we are thoroughly out of sympathy with any person, be he manufacturer or union leader, who defies the orders of the President of the United States, who in time of war is Commander in Chief," commented an industrial leader.

"Not a shell or a plane part, fuse box or battleship plate should be sacrificed to arguing constitutional rights while American soldiers in far-flung lands wait for these parts," he continued.

Similarly, another industrial leader said:

"I have a lot of sympathy for H. C. Dodge, the company president, but we are in a war, and I think he made a mistake. "A national policy of handling labor questions has been formulated, and apparently the employer members of the War Labor Board feel that this is the necessary procedure. As long as this is their decision, it would seem to be the patriotic and reasonable thing for employers to accede to rulings of the WLB in the accomplishment of the war effort."

Regret was voiced the more because of the magnificent work other manufacturers felt the company had done on war production. It was granted that legally Mr. Dodge might possibly have been right in questioning the powers of

Commando Raid Raises Allied Morale; Government Moves to Halt Inflation; Allies See Results Justifying Dieppe

Wickard calls upon Congress to end high price ceilings set on farm products.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The United States was doing better in its conduct of the war effort on the home front, too, today.

The strongest, most all-embracing move, which the Government has yet projected, is underway against the dangerous internal enemy—a threatening inflation. At the center of this attack on mounting living costs is Claude A. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, who is brooking the aroused ire of the Congressional farm bloc by boldly calling for the repeal of barriers which Congress arbitrarily placed against any price ceilings on farm products below 110 per cent of parity.

Mr. Wickard, reversing his previous stand, is now in complete working agreement with Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, approving an immediate price limit on livestock to put an end to the "squeeze" now resulting from controlled prices on meats but uncontrolled prices on the meat animals.

Stabilization Move

At the same time, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, a long-trusted adviser to the President, is submitting to all Federal agencies concerned a draft of an executive order which would set up an economic stabilization authority to integrate and strengthen all Federal controls affecting the anti-inflation program.

The new authority would have policy supervision over all departments whose decisions affect wages, savings, credit, farm prices, taxes, and subsidies.

At a minimum, this over-all board would include among its members Mr. Henderson, William Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board; Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and Mr. Wickard. Undoubtedly this proposal will be amended in detail before it reaches the White House, but it is fresh evidence of the fact that strong anti-inflation steps are in the making.

Mr. Nelson himself, a calm-tempered man of soft words, is be-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7



These Are the Men Commanding American Troops in Europe

These six United States Generals, who are directing operations of United States forces from Great Britain, check over a map during a conference. They are (left to right), seated: Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commanding United States Air Forces in Europe; Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commanding United States Forces in the European Theater; Maj. Gen. Walter Frank, commanding United States Air Service Command; Standing: Brig. Gen. Ira Eaker, chief of United States Bomber Command; Brig. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter of the United States Fighter Command; Brig. Gen. Robert Candee (pointing to map) of the United States Ground Air Support Command.

Balance Sheet on Dieppe Favors Allies, Eyewitnesses Tell of Surging Battle

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—The balance sheet of the big Commando raid on Dieppe—now that troops taking part have arrived back in Great Britain—gives some ground for the opinion that it was justified by results.

These results may be summarized as follows:

1. Large-scale landing of an invading force, including tanks, on the most heavily fortified part of the German-occupied coastline of Europe has been proved to be a practical proposition.
2. Ability of British Dominion, American and other United Nations units to co-operate successfully in a difficult combined operation requiring close co-ordination, exact timing and careful staff planning has been demonstrated.
3. Effectiveness of air cover for future invasion operations in Northern France has been plainly proved. The RAF succeeded in maintaining a strong air umbrella over raiding forces during the attack and during the voyage to and from Dieppe. Furthermore, British fighters achieved an outstanding air victory against the Nazis over the French coastal district.

Diversion of Nazi Planes

By destroying 91 enemy aircraft for certain, in addition to another hundred listed as probably destroyed or damaged, the RAF de-

U. S.-Built Mustangs Win Special Praise

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 20

The performance in the raid on Dieppe of United States-built Mustangs—the P-51 single-engine North American fighter reputed to be the world's fastest—was picked out for particular praise by British commentators.

Flown by the RAF, the Mustangs got their first major test in combat against the Germans' tough Focke-Wulf 190s and were said to have given a gratifying performance in "zero level" strafing of enemy defenses.

How many German planes they accounted for was not announced, however.

'Magnificent Job'

By Drew Middleton

Representing the Association of American Correspondents in London

ABOARD A MOTOR LAUNCH RETURNING FROM OFF DIEPPE, Aug. 19. Delayed. (P)—I have just watched the RAF and the Royal Navy smash the Luftwaffe.

The full measure of the United Nations victory was not 91 aircraft shot down by British pilots and gunners but a long line of landing craft full of weary but triumphant men now passing our ship.

They are homeward bound because of the magnificent job done by the little ships and great seamen of the Royal Navy and the headlong assaults of pilots of the RAF's Spitfires, Mustangs and Hurricanes.

This combination broke a German force of at least 500 aircraft seeking to blast the Commandos and infantry into submission and sink the armada of landing craft.

Since dawn, when two Focke-Wulf 190s darted at us with machine-guns and cannon chattering, this tiny craft, which is about 100 feet long, and every other ship have been bombed and strafed repeatedly and have blazed back at the enemy.

The first Commandos landed as we neared the French coast, RAF bombers had sneaked across the Channel to hammer German gun positions.

As the light brightened we saw six Spitfires flying high overhead. We were still admiring them when there was a roar of planes to port and two Focke-Wulfs attacked our convoy.

They swept over us with every gun firing, and ours answering theirs. One climbed over the barrage, a second wavered and slid into the sea.

We steamed through the smoke and in the early sunlight saw the burning houses of Dieppe and heard the rattle of rifle fire and the chatter of machine-guns. Periodically we were strafed by Nazi fighters. When we finally cast off, squadrons of Bostons flying very low were sweeping inland to bomb the second line of German defenses.

Hard and dangerous in the summer air we heard the broken beat

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Military believes time must elapse before full value of Dieppe raid can be weighed.

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Wednesday's 9-hour attack on the Dieppe area of the French coast by combined United States, British, Canadian, and Fighting French forces was a bold, well co-ordinated and inspiring operation. But it remains to be seen whether the Nazis' general defense lineup in Western Europe was severely tested or whether immediate material benefit was given to embattled Russia.

On the basis of meager details thus far available, these military results seem to have been attained:

1. Invaluable lessons in army-air co-operation, in landing methods, in invasion tactics, and in the administration of a joint command were learned.

2. Prospects for establishing an invasion front in Western Europe this year now can be assessed realistically and empirically.

3. Some idea of the extent and type of German land and aerial defenses in the West has been obtained.

4. The United Nations have proved they possess sufficient naval and air strength at this time to take a strong force across the English Channel and to land at least a substantial portion of it in France under enemy guns and against enemy planes.

Yesterday's operation was admittedly a costly one. Canada, whose soldiers formed the bulk of the landing forces, has been warned by its Government to expect heavy casualties.

Nearly 100 Allied fighter planes were lost, with at least 68 pilots, a high toll even though it is offset by at least equally heavy Nazi losses which some commentators believe may have accounted for a third of the German fighter power in the West.

But the essential significance of the attack on Dieppe is not so much in the military field as in the mental and inspirational realm. For, regardless of the immediate results and the price that had to be paid, the raid illustrates vividly that the offensive spirit now flames brightly in the United Nations. Not even the critical position of the Russians in the Caucasus or the threat to Egypt can dim the rising evidence that the overall initiative in the global war is passing from Axis hands.

In Russia, meantime, the Soviets are striving desperately to sap some of the momentum of the Nazi Caucasus drive by taking the offensive in four other sectors. The Soviets claimed to have wiped out a German spearhead that had succeeded in crossing the Don River bend opposite Stalingrad, but acknowledged the loss of Krasnodar, only 60 miles northwest of the Black Sea naval base of Novorossiysk.

In the Far East, the loss of the 10,000-ton Canberra, one of Australia's two largest cruisers, in the early stages of the Solomon Islands battle was announced. But this was offset somewhat by word that General MacArthur's planes had dealt new aerial blows to Japanese sea power in the islands area. There has been no further news of the progress of the land fighting in the Solomons.

Commandos:

New Raids Expected Against Germans

Predictions were heard both in Britain and the United States that heavy new blows would fall soon upon the Nazis in the wake of Wednesday's day-long attack on Dieppe.

Informed London quarters declared that probably one third of Hitler's fighter-plane strength in

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

U. M. W. Official Charges New Farmer Alliance Is 'Stooge' for Milk Trust

Zone System Of Oil Ration Held Likely

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Household temperatures in the neighborhood of 68 degrees are contemplated in the fuel oil rationing plan most favored by the Office of Price Administration, it was learned today, and the plan provides for four zones to be set up to distribute the fuel according to climatic necessity.

The plan, for eastern states only, is one of several alternatives submitted by OPA to a subcommittee of the War Production Board, the subcommittee having full power to order one plan or another into effect.

An OPA official, who requested that his name be withheld, said the four-zone system, with deliveries varying in volume through the fall, winter, and spring, was the system best liked by OPA rationing officials.

Fuel oil consumers, after filling out applications stating the size of the space to be heated, would get ration books containing coupons to be collected by the driver delivering fuel oil. Coupon stamps would entitle the purchaser to stated amounts of oil.

No official would state positively OPA's decision on home temperatures, but it was admitted that 68 was "very close." Careful consideration was given to the health aspect of the ration problem, it was said.

Recognizing climatic differences on the Atlantic seaboard, the following zones have been set up tentatively: First, the New England States and Upper New York; second, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Southern New York; third, the coastal area from Virginia to Charleston, S. C., and fourth, from Charleston south through Florida.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight
Twenty-third Annual Exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society, in its final day at the Exhibition Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, open today until 9 p. m. Open free to the public.
Fourteenth Annual Circus sponsored by the Park Department and the WPA will be held at the Fens Stadium, Park Drive, Back Bay. The show begins at 8 p. m. and is open free to the public.

Friday
"Treasures From India," a gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.
Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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'Gas' Violator And His Station Dry 4 Months

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The War Production Board today penalized a Brockton, Mass., filling-station operator for alleged violation of rationing regulations.

Elmer H. Farnsworth, who operated two stations in Brockton, was prohibited from receiving any motor fuel from Aug. 20 to Dec. 20. In addition, one of his stations, even though ownership or management should change hands, was enjoined from receiving any gasoline during the four-month period.

The WPB said Mr. Farnsworth evaded a quota limitation order by accepting full quotas at each of his stations, one at Spring and Pleasant Streets, and the other at Howard and North Montello Streets.

Subsequently, the WPB said, he transferred large quantities of gasoline from the Spring and Pleasant Station to the more active station on Howard Street. It is to the Howard Street Station that deliveries may not be made during the four-month suspension.

5,000 Bay State Legionnaires Back In Present War

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Commander Richard F. Cunningham told the opening session of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion today that more than 5,000 Massachusetts Legionnaires are back in service in the present conflict.

He said also that about 37,000 of the 50,000 Legionnaires in the State were engaged in some sort of civilian defense activity and that the Legion had organized 256 aircraft observation posts in the State.

The problem of finding sleeping accommodations confronted Bay State Legionnaires as they opened their first convention of World War II today.

Most of the available hotel rooms were occupied by the vanguard arriving last night. Those reaching here today sought rooms in boarding houses, but with little success because a great proportion of such rooms are occupied by defense workers.

The convention will conclude Saturday afternoon with a parade.

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Farm Council Defends Role Against Union

Leaders for John L. Lewis's drive to organize dairy farmers of New England into a division of his big labor union forecast its success today. They stigmatized the new farmer alliance as a "stooge" for the milk trusts.

"The Agricultural Council of New England, which sprang up overnight through funds provided by the milk trusts, is nothing more than a stooge organization," Charles H. Fell, a member of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, charged in a statement at its headquarters at Washington.

Mr. Fell, who is a Boston man, represents District 50 of the coal miners' union on its executive board. The dairy farmer campaign is being handled by the United Dairy Farmers' Division of District 50.

Charges by Lewis Group
"The new Agricultural Council," continued Mr. Fell, "is the successor of the Free Farmers organization, which turned out to be the front for the big milk companies. The Free Farmers collapsed and the milk trusts in desperation created a new agency that is meeting the same opposition among dairy farmers."

"The dairy farmers of the nation are entitled to the cost of production and they are also entitled to a decent profit. The Agricultural Council is trying to defeat the dairy farmers in obtaining what is essential to their welfare and the welfare of the country."

In reply, Wendell P. Davis, general manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, whose 8,000 members make it the largest dairy co-operative in this region, said:

Defense of Council
"The Agricultural Council is made up of all the major farm organizations of New England, including the State Granges, the State Farm Bureaus, and many commodity associations handling fruits, poultry, etc. It covers the entire agricultural field."

"Its objective is to get the facts about this whole District 50 situation before all the farmers of New England, whether they are producing milk or are in these other groups."

"As evidence of whether the milk co-operatives are controlled by the dealers, the co-operatives four weeks ago petitioned the Secretary of Agriculture for a federal hearing to advance the price of milk a cent a quart to keep in line with the advancing costs of feed, labor, etc."

"I think that demonstrates we are trying to keep milk in line with the upward costs of other things for the benefit of the dairy farmers."

"We expect a reply from Washington by the middle of this week. The milk co-operatives are not financed by the milk trusts—not a penny. This is all propaganda. The Agricultural Council has not received a dollar from the milk dealers. It never has and never will."

The Council is as simple as a farmer movement, it was ever stated in New England.

against the winter months; it was actually drawing on the few precious barrels it had left over from 1941.

Between Aug. 1, 1942, and May 1, 1943, New England would have needed 85,050,000 barrels. Now the deficit must be also made up. So the total need over the nine-month period became 96,600,000 barrels.

Governmental ban on heating oil deliveries between Aug. 3 and Sept. 16 is saving an estimated 750,000 barrels which otherwise would have been used, leaving a net demand of 95,850,000 barrels.

Of this net demand, some product can be brought into New England by barge. Best estimates place this figure currently at 27,000 barrels a day, or 7,290,000 barrels over nine months.

There remained to be brought in by tank car 68,560,000 barrels. For this, 1,544 tank cars per day are necessary.

New England is not yet getting 1,000 cars a day.

Mr. Ross, of the Association of American Railroads, is authority for the statement that the roads could handle up to 2,000 a day.

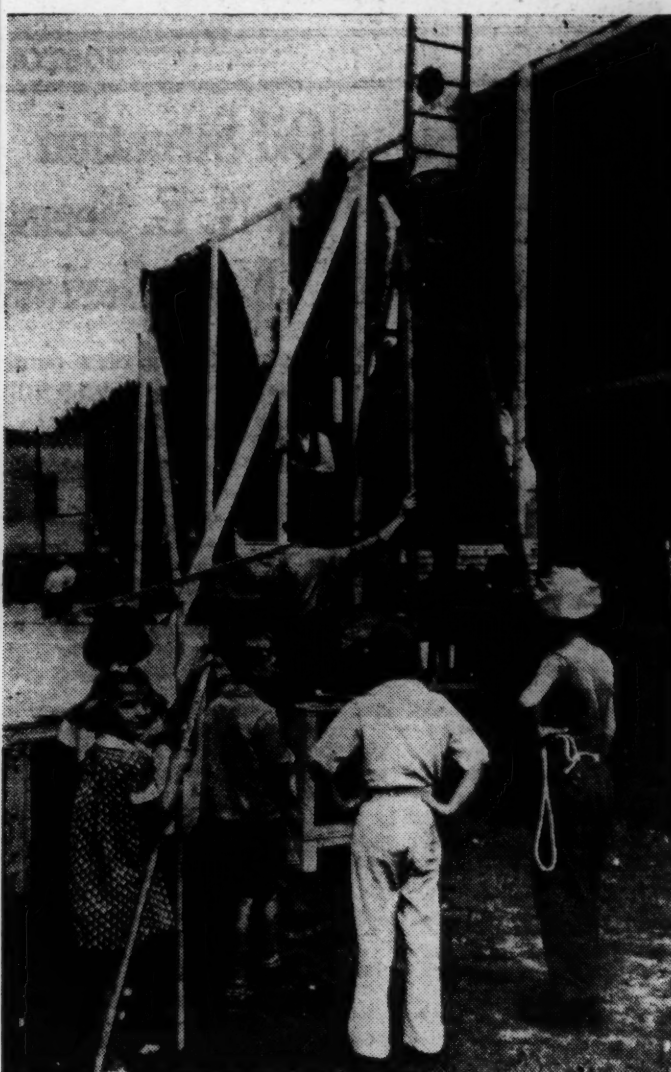
The White Committee reported that with present facilities, New England oil companies could unload 1,945 cars a day, and that this figure could be stretched to 2,195 with minor changes.

At 1,000 Cars a Day
But at the 1,000-a-day rate, the area stands to receive only 55,860,000 barrels, as against an 88,560,000-barrel need—or 63 per cent.

Of this available supply, industries, rationed a net 15 per cent by cutting non-essential users more seriously, would use 23,800,000 barrels, on the basis of 1941 consumption. Cutting non-essential drivers down to two gallons per ration coupon would leave gas usage at an estimated 20,258,328 barrels. Slicing other petroleum products 50 per cent would leave 2,800,000 barrels still to be used over the nine-month period.

The total of these three categories is 46,850,000 barrels, as against a supply of 55,860,000 barrels—leaving just over 9,000,000 for the householders, or 25 per cent of what he needs.

It seems little wonder that the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, in circulating a questionnaire on oil-to-coal conversion, warned oil-burning householders it was unlikely they would receive more than 50 per cent of last year's supply.



Set for Playground Circus

Tents were up, and the last-minute touches were being put on the big stage in the Fens Stadium, Park Drive, this morning, and early comers were on hand for the free playground circus of the Boston Park Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The circus, with its 100 star acts, includes clowns, acrobats, cowboys and Indians, and animals, plus 600 boy and 200 girl performers. The performance will be repeated at 8 o'clock tonight.

Closed School Playgrounds Loom Because of No Funds

The Boston School Committee has just announced that school playgrounds will be closed for lack of funds for two weeks just prior to the coming school term. The playgrounds were opened five days a week for the spring and summer seasons and \$87,000 was appropriated by the School Committee and allocated to its Department of Physical Education with instructions to apportion the money in such a way as to keep the playgrounds open not only during the spring and summer but into the fall as well.

The announcement of the sudden closing on Aug. 28 comes from the office of Joseph McKenney in the Department of Physical Education, with the accompanying explanation that the appropriation has been used up and no funds remain with which to keep the playgrounds open. The action comes as a contradiction, it is said, of the original instructions presented to Mr. McKenney's office by the School Committee, which directed that playground facilities in Boston this year should be so allocated and administered as to permit their staying open until cold weather within the limits of the \$87,000 budget.

A statement today by Mrs. Thomas H. Mahony, Education Chairman of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, reveals that not only was no reorganization of playground facilities attempted by the Physical Education Department, but that the League has found instances of duplication, of overstaffing, and of unnecessary expansion in the playground system this summer.

"We believe the need this year is desperate," declared Mrs. Mahony, "because of the swift and appalling increase in juvenile delinquency which has recently been brought to light. We believe that something—anything—should be done to keep these playgrounds open and give children in at least the poorest district a safe place to play and qualified instructors to teach them how to play."

"We believe," she added, "on the basis of a survey which the League has made, that proper administration and reorganization of the playgrounds of the City would have made the \$87,000 appropriation wholly adequate."

Tons of Tin Cans Collected

As of last night, with two-thirds of the Metropolitan Boston area collected, the tin-can salvage drive for August had brought in 106 tons, according to John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary for Massachusetts of the Conservation Division of the War Production Board.

This is a fair result, says Mr. Taylor, for an initial collection in a city of this size. Another collection will be made the third week in September, and it is expected

that the returns will be far greater than the first.

Earlier in the week it was announced that in general the collection from restaurants had been disappointing. The Massachusetts Restaurant Association, however, offers in explanation that only the commissaries of the large chain restaurants have as yet been included in the promotion efforts of the drive.

They have responded more than generously, one chain even having collected so many cans that they had to call for a truck to take them away two days before the city collection started. This involved, they say, considerable volunteer overtime on the part of depleted staffs in preparing the large cans for salvage, but the time was willingly contributed.

The Association expects that within another couple of months at the most the small individual restaurants will have come through just as generously.

First Portrait of Woman In Maine Statehouse Hall

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—A portrait of the late Mme. Lillian Nordica, internationally known prima donna and a Farmington native, was presented to the State today in unveiling ceremonies in the Statehouse's Hall of Flags.

It was the first portrait of a woman to be placed there.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight. Moderate winds.

North Western Maine and New Hampshire: Slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Not much change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Slightly warmer in interior tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 8:34 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Friday, 7:12 p. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 8:30 p. m.

Charge Lowell City Workers Fight Plan E

Charges that Lowell City employees have organized to defeat the movement for establishment of a Plan E form of municipal government in that City were voiced today by Woodbury S. Howard, counsel for the Nonpartisan Committee for a Plan E Charter.

The Howard charges were made before the State Ballot Law Commission at a hearing held on an appeal filed regarding the validity of voters' signatures on the Plan E petition. Mr. Howard asserted that City employees are spending money to block the Plan E charter.

If the Commission upholds the validity of the petition and the voters of Lowell accept the Plan E charter, Lowell will become the second Massachusetts City to adopt the City Manager-Proprietary Representation system of government. Cambridge was the first city to establish this system in Massachusetts.

Observers at the hearing were startled when Mr. Howard filed an appeal on the petition, joining with that of Frederick Toy, of Lowell, which was the basis for today's hearing.

Mr. Howard, however, explained to newspaper men that he filed the appeal merely for the purpose of obtaining a speedy hearing on the petition's validity. He charged that opponents of the Plan E charter desire to wait until the end of the 45-day period allowed for filing of appeals before the Commission after submission of the petition. The petition originally was filed on July 31.

Later the Ballot Law Commission agreed to hold hearings in Lowell starting Sept. 9.

Hubert L. McLaughlin, Lowell attorney and former City Solicitor, who is opposing Plan E, told the Commission that he intends to file a protest against the Plan E petition, joining the Toy appeal, and based upon the claim that the petition does not contain a sufficient number of valid signatures.

There are 5,747 signatures on the petition. To remain on the ballot, the petition must have at least 5,146 valid signatures.

Mr. McLaughlin charged that Mr. Toy is a proponent of Plan E, and that his appeal "is frivolous." The Lowell attorney asserted that the Toy appeal was invalid because it was not filed with the City Council before it was submitted to the Ballot Law Commission. Further, he contended that the Toy petition was filed for the purpose of precluding a subsequent appeal.

"Citizens should not be precluded from making appeals because one appeal has already been filed, but that is what the proponents of Plan E are trying to do. They feel that their appeal will preclude us."

Mr. McLaughlin requested that the Ballot Law Commission hold a joint hearing on the Toy appeal and on the one the Lowell attorney will file later. He also proposed that the hearing be held in the Lowell City Hall because of the difficulty in traveling to Boston due to gasoline rationing.

Medal-Winner Among 'Glads'

Wendell Wyman, Superintendent of The Christian Science Monitor's composing room, shown with a vase of White Gladioli, the variety of gladioli of which he is the first exhibitor in the country and for which he yesterday received the bronze medal of the New England Gladiolus Society at Horticultural Hall, Boston. The variety was hybridized by Dr. George H. Scheer of Sheboygan, Wis., last year.

Mr. Wyman was the recipient also of a gold medal for his exhibit of single spikes of 25 different varieties, displayed at the Gladiolus Show which ended today.

Newspaperman's 'White Glads'

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Fur Coat Spree Parallels Silk Shirt Era

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 20.—The silk shirt era of World War I is being paralleled at World War II shipyards by a fur coat spree.

Women who never before in their lives made more than \$15 or \$20 a week are getting \$62 a week as welders at the Kaiser shipyards in the Portland and Vancouver, Wash., area.

Take, for instance, Mrs. Jeanne Jermander, pretty brown-eyed welder who formerly made \$23 a week as a telephone operator. Her husband also works at the Kaiser yards. Their combined paychecks run well over \$100 a week.

10 P.C. for War Bonds

Jeanne is putting away 10 per cent of her \$62 a week paycheck for war bonds and \$10 a week for next year's income taxes. After that—well, almost every evening she manages to get into Portland department stores for about 25 minutes before closing time. She already has one fur coat, but "I've got my eye on a white one now," she says.

Jeanne went to welding school just three weeks before she was ready to help with the welding of the vertical keel on one of Henry Kaiser's 53-day Liberty ships that have won nationwide fame for him and caused other shipbuilders to emulate his speed-up methods.

Entrance rate for women at the Kaiser plants is the same as for men—\$1.20 an hour with time and a half paid for all hours over 40. As a welder Jeanne spends her days in grease-covered slacks and a doekin jacket to keep the sparks from her shoulders. Over her brown curls she wears a composition helmet with a protective visor. Her fur coats will be chiefly for evening wear until the war is over.

First Woman Started May 1

The Kaiser Company was the first yard in the United States to employ women on actual ship construction. The first woman was employed on May 1. Today there are approximately 270 women welders, 51 women warehousemen and 26 women electricians' helpers. Women are taken on as welders only between the ages of 25 and 45, but there is no top age limit on electricians' helpers.

Mr. Kaiser's decision to take on women shipyard workers is represented by plant officials as part of the Kaiser creed that everything can and must be done to win the war and that no obstacle



Dick Whittington
Woman Welder
Working on a dilution tank for a basic trainee.

to production is too great to be removed.

Women at the present time are not accepted in the Boilermakers' Union, A. F. of L. union to which they work on a special permit. On Aug. 12, the electrical union accepted a woman electrician into the union, the first of her sex in Oregon to receive a journeyman electrician's card. Because of an agreement reached by the Shipyard Stabilization Committee, no physical examination is given to prospective shipyard workers, either men or women.

Employment Preference

Even though it means inordinately large incomes for some families, the Kaiser management feels it advisable to give employment preference to wives of men already working at the plant because of the congested housing situation in the Portland area. Right now Kaiser needs thousands more workers but can't bring them in from outside because there is no place for them to live. Portland's population is estimated to have risen by 25 per cent in the last few months.

Approximately 20,000 dwelling units are being constructed in the plant vicinity under various Government housing programs but completion has been delayed by lack of materials. Right now officials estimate that planned units will take care of only about half of the housing need. In the last 60 days, workers have begun to drift away from the shipyards because of unsatisfactory living conditions.

Introduction of women in the Kaiser plant has not slowed down the shipbuilding record of which the Portland yard of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation is so proud. In May, when women first came to work as welders and electricians' helpers, the building time from keel-laying to finished ship was about 85 days. Average construction period today is 53 days and in June, on the Thomas Bailey Aldrich the yard hit an all time low of 46 days.

Seven Days' Work

Like the men in the yard, women at the Kaiser yards work seven consecutive days before getting a day off. Every seventh week they have Saturday and Sunday off.

Key to the Kaiser success, officials say, is a system similar to "logistics" in the Army—getting the right materials to the right place at the right time. The Kaiser ship is built in sections at various points in the yard. Largest of these weighs 53 tons. The decentralization process makes opportunities for the employment of women that would not exist were the ship put together piece by piece on the ways.

Housewives, waitresses or beauty

parlor operators with no previous technical training are at no disadvantage in becoming shipyard workers. The men, too, represent hundreds of previous occupations. There are farmers, lumberjacks, grocery clerks, storekeepers, garage men and salesmen now wearing the tin hat that has become the symbol and nickname of shipbuilders in this Pacific Coast area.

"Big Moment"

Jeanne or some other feminine welder may get their "big moment" one of these days as a ship sponsor. It is plant policy to let the workmen choose some of their own sponsors. The selection is made by lot, with the fortunate workman free to choose the woman he wants to break the bottle over the ship's prow. If a feminine worker won she could appoint herself.

The company's gift to the sponsor is a silver box, no matter whether she is the wife of a Negro workman, as one was recently, or a top rank official from Washington.

Launchings which take place at the rate of two or three a week at the Kaiser yards are usually held at the noon hour so not to delay production.

Many girls working in the shipyards are frank to say they are there for the high pay. Many will quit as soon as the war is over. On the other hand, Kaiser officials are trying to convince women that they are wrong when they say there is no future in shipbuilding. There is no reason, they say, why career jobs can't be developed for women all the way up to marine architects.

If women think, however, that they will get away from the dishpan by going out to the Kaiser yards to work, they will be sadly mistaken. The company has between 50,000 and 60,000 dishpans arrayed along its ways as substitutes for aluminum light reflectors for night work.

"American Ingenuity"

"That's what plant officials call 'American ingenuity'—the same ingenuity they want now to apply to the production of 200-ton cargo planes, on which Washington appears to have turned a cold shoulder. President Roosevelt said using strategic metals to build cargo planes would mean taking it away from other branches of aviation—robbing Peter to pay Paul.

"We ought first to find out just how much Peter has before we talk about robbing him," replied Harry Morton, Henry J. Kaiser's right-hand man. "If he's being miserly, then we ought to rob him."

Few Americans In Canada Forces Transfer to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (P)—About 2,000 of the 16,000 United States citizens who enlisted in the Canadian armed forces before this country's entry into the war have been transferred to units of the United States Army or Navy.

"Virtual completion" of the transfers, which were authorized in an agreement concluded with Canada last March, was disclosed with the exchange of diplomatic notes made public by the State Department last night.

No explanation was offered for the small number of men requesting transfer, but unofficially it was pointed out that many preferred to remain in units with which they have been training for many months.

In a note to Secretary of State Cordell Hull referring to the transfer of 2,058 men to the armed forces of the United States, Canadian Minister Leighton McCarthy said they took with them the gratitude of the Canadian Government and people.

Secretary Hull in reply communicated the thanks of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to the Canadian Government for the training the men received in Canada. Mr. Hull added he was sure these men would "constitute a group of ambassadors of good will to spread throughout the United States the story of Canada's great contribution to the common war effort."

Capra Is Designated Lieutenant Colonel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (P)—The War Department announced today the promotion of Maj. Frank Capra, motion picture director, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and of Capt. Robert E. Kintner, a former newspaper columnist, to the grade of Major.

At the same time, the Department announced that Dr. Paul A. Siple of Erie, Pa., who was geographer with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on three antarctic expeditions, has been commissioned a Captain and assigned to the Quartermaster Corp as climatic specialist and advisor on cold weather clothing. He served several months last year in a similar capacity as a civilian.

Georgian Groups Retrieve Cannon

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 20 (P)—Intervention of the organized daughters of two wars is taking two massive cannons from the Muscogee County scrap pile to restore them to their pedestals as relics.

Salvage Chairman Joe Flournoy said his committee voted to give up the cannons after the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy protested that the two Confederate guns were "sacred relics" not needed in the drive for scrap metal.

Mr. Flournoy said the action was taken reluctantly because the cannons weigh 15 tons and are "the very finest quality scrap."

Wisconsin Senator Asks Cut In State and Municipal Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Calling for a cut in state taxes wherever "economically feasible," Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin today pointed out "since the war is a national life-saving effort every commonwealth should take steps to reduce the state tax load of its citizens so they can better pay the Federal tax which will be enormous."

Senator Wiley recommended that in addition to states "this practice should be followed by counties and cities and other municipalities where feasible."

"The reason," Senator Wiley said, "for this co-ordinated effort will become more apparent as time goes on. The cost of war is progressively increasing and to every far-seeing man the need of paying currently as much of the cost of war as possible is very apparent."

"The need of creating a reservoir of projects to take up the post-war jare is also very apparent. To create such a reservoir and to avoid competition with war work there should be an embargo on increasing local projects."

"A sharp restriction in state budgets and an increased yield in some important state sources of revenue should make it possible for most states to recommend reductions in the taxes on personal incomes."

"Public and private services must be willing to consume less so that more economic effort may be aligned against our foes."

"A larger proportion of the nation's income than ever before in our history must be centered into the national treasury and it is just common sense that we save on all essential fronts."

'Vote by Mail' Bill Slowed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (P)—A controversy over whether legislation to permit soldiers and sailors to vote by mail would upset State election laws engaged Senate attention today.

Strong objections raised when the House-approved measure was brought up Monday were voiced again by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia who told reporters the bill should be considered by a full attendance.

The Georgian, ranking member of the privileges and elections committee, did not agree with his Chairman, Senator T. Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, that

passage of the bill would prohibit the disfranchisement of men serving in the armed forces.

He would not say whether a quorum would be demanded, but he expressed belief consideration of the bill should be delayed if the Senate mustered less than a quorum today. Many members of Congress have been absent during the current series of three-day recesses.

Senator Green urged enactment of the bill, which would allow all members of the armed forces stationed within the United States to vote in general elections for Senators, Representatives and Presidential electors by mail ballots issued under supervision of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

Cities Told to Fit Budgets to Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Cities like individuals, are having budget problems these days. Two out of every three cities in the nation have spent more this year than last because supplies cost more, labor comes higher, and new responsibilities fall upon them. Yet they realize their incomes aren't rising in proportion, and that something must be done to rectify the situation.

A survey of 185 cities in 32 States, made by the International City Managers' Association recently, finds 62 per cent of the cities spending more this year than last, although many officials said they expect revenues from local property taxes and other sources to decline.

Taxpayers associations are alert to the need for adjustments. "Stop! Danger Ahead!" is the title of a leaflet published by the Civic Federation of Chicago. It warns as follows:

"It is the duty of local governments, as their contribution to the successful prosecution of the war, to pursue the fiscal policy established by the Federal Government for private citizens and industry—to forego luxuries and unnecessary services and to liquidate indebtedness, whether current or long term."

Freezing of rents to the March 1 level means that many property owners are left without margin to meet rising taxes, the Civic Federation cautions.

Little Building Going On

There will not be much of an increase in property assessments through building, either due to War Production Board restrictions, says the Civic Federation. Its conclusion is that "local budgets must be cut substantially, even at the expense of services heretofore

considered important." This advice applies particularly to Chicago which has had a steadily increasing tax rate in recent years.

But Chicago is no exception among cities. The City Managers' survey shows that only a few cities have developed new sources of revenue, while many have increased expenditures.

Main increases in about half the cities are due to rising costs of fire and police protection and other city services. In more than one third the cities studied by the City Managers, increased expenditures are chiefly for higher salaries and wages. Another one third have had to expand activities to meet needs of a growing population. Higher cost of supplies accounts for some of the enlarged expenditures, the survey finds.

Although many cities are spending more this year than last, this does not mean they have made no economies. Nearly one half the municipalities reporting higher costs this year to the City Managers also told of reductions made in certain departments. Some are spending less on relief and welfare; others are paring down the outlay for street maintenance, building inspection, parks and recreation. Capital outlays have been largely discontinued. On the other hand, cities have had to assume new duties. Civilian defense, airport operation, and off-street parking lots account for some of the flow of cash out of the cities' tills.

Defense activities call for considerable outlays, a study made by another professional organization here shows. The Municipal Finance Officers have looked into this matter and found West Coast cities making particularly big appropriations. San Francisco has budgeted nearly \$1,500,000 for 1942-43 defense expenditures, only

\$500,000 less than New York City. Portland, Ore., earmarked about \$300,000 for defense purposes. Seattle appropriated \$500,000 and is asking voters this fall to ballot on a special property tax for the purpose. On the other side of the continent, Rochester, N. Y., expects a \$250,000 bill in 1942 for municipal defense services.

In the face of mounting costs, a few cities have found it possible to cut budgets. The largest cities to do so are Dallas, Texas, Knoxville, Tenn., Miami, Fla., and Yonkers, N. Y. Others are Bakersfield and Pasadena, Calif., Fort Collins, Colo., Coral Gables, Fla., Roanoke, Va., and Kenosha, Wis.

How can it be done? Dallas reduced the outgo by dropping some 45 men from the police force, eliminating activities, and saving \$2,000 on street lighting.

The Federation of Tax Administrators, another organization of officials with headquarters here, recently figured out the percentage of increase for all branches of Government—Federal, State and local, and found the rise in the fiscal year 1941 was 34 per cent over 1938, before defense preparations began. The Federal Government, almost doubled expenditures in that period, and State spending rose 10 per cent. Local costs had not begun to rise, and actually showed a decline of 6 per cent.

Locomotive Relics of 70s

On Trip to Melting Pots

POCATELLO, Idaho, Aug. 20 (P)—Two locomotive giants of the 1870's started their last trip today—to war industry's melting pots. The Union Pacific's No. 11 and No. 947, preserved on the campus of the University of Idaho, Southern Branch, were returned to the railroad yesterday for conversion into 140 tons of scrap metal.

"What's buzzin', Cousin—at the Red Horse Sign?"

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Millions are Finding Wartime Car Service Pays!

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- 1 Check your tire pressure weekly. This helps save both rubber and gasoline.
- 2 Switch your tires every 5,000 miles. Evens tire wear...makes the entire set last longer.
- 3 Change your oil every 1,000 miles. Refill with clean Mobiloil...world's largest-selling motor oil.
- 4 Check your battery every 2 weeks.
- 5 Mobil Lubricate your car every 1,000 miles—protect every chassis part from costly wear!
- 6 Adjust your carburetor for thrifty mileage...or recommend a competent man to do this important gas-saving job for you.
- 7 Condition your radiator water to guard against clogging rust and scale.
- 8 Protect gears with the right Mobiloil Gear Oil.
- 9 Clean your spark plugs every 5,000 miles. May save up to 10% of your gasoline.
- 10 Clean air-filter every 2,000 miles—helps save gasoline. Change oil-filter every 8,000 miles.

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EVERY 3, 4, 5 ROOM APARTMENT HAS A RIVER VIEW

THIS IS CASTLE VILLAGE, on the most picturesque site in Manhattan, 20 minutes from Rockefeller Center. Fire-proof apartments in a park overlook the Hudson and Palisades from a high elevation.

Where else are apartments with such a view—of the River in every mood, the Palisades in changing light? Where else do city dwellers tread a garden path, see flowers bloom, and hear the rustle of the wind through trees, the whisper of a summer breeze?

The priceless view and the beauty and recreation of gardens are added dividends at Castle Village where apartments are modern in plan and equipment. There are no courts or backyards; every room has unobstructed light and air... Other features are roof decks 300 feet above the river, playground, recreation room, garage.

The following rentals include gas and electricity: 5 Rooms, 2 Baths \$127.50 to \$150 • 4 Rooms \$110 to \$117.50 • 3 Rooms \$85 to \$105 • 2 Rooms \$64

Castle Village
RIVERSIDE DRIVE 182nd to 186th STREET
Exhibition apartments and renting office 140 Cabrini Boulevard, 2 short blocks west of Ft. Washington Avenue.
Phone WAdsworth 7-0600
NEHRING BROTHERS, INC., Managing Agent
NEW YORK

Dance and Art News—Two New Englanders Get Navy Cross for Heroism

Second Generation Americans At Jacob's Pillow Festival

The second generation American theater and concert dancers will be represented by Helen Tamiris and her ensemble, Miriam Winslow, and Elizabeth and Don Oscar Beque, in the four performances to be given August 20 through 22 at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater, near Lee, Mass., marking the seventh program of the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival.

Dancers with Miss Tamiris are Ida Sover and Daniel Nagrin, and in addition, two singers, Mimi Benzelle and John de Merchant, will furnish vocal accompaniment to the dance suite, "Bayou Balads," based on the Negro bayou songs sung on Louisiana plantations at the turn of the century.

Miss Tamiris and her group will also perform a set of Negro Spirituals as they were developed during the Civil War, and the popular new ballet, "Liberty Song," which has as its background American Revolutionary days and what was then done in the cause of democracy. All of these themes are based on folk material and the choreography is by Miss Tamiris.

Miss Winslow, a former pupil of Ted Shawn's, has carried on her work in his style of eclectic selectivity. She has studied both ballet and modern techniques, Spanish dancing with Otero, with

Prints Old And New At Holman Shop

A number of interesting items are exhibited at Holman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street. The miscellany shows how varied is the field of graphic arts, varied in subject matter, in purpose, in quality and technique. In the Holman Print Shop, the medium is presented without fanfare or stagecraft, and with no attempt at magnifying the significance of simple and average things, or slurring over prints because they lack documentation. There are signed and anonymous and unattributed works, pictures to amuse, inform, or decorate.

The most notable display is a map of New England that was published in 1630, indicating the limits of knowledge of American terrain, fauna, and native life. It is a map upon which there are pictures of livestock found in New England and pictures of the Mohicans navigating their canoes. There is a group of small etchings, modestly executed by Homer W. Colby. The little aquatints include familiar views of Boston. There are other prints, including Currier and Ives items.

Finally, there is an exhibit, arranged in the window, of water colors by the Boston architect, Walter Kilham. For many years, Mr. Kilham has been painting water colors in which architectural themes have been carefully represented. This group at Holman's consists of carefully painted portraits of early localities.

Most of them are burners of the decades of the 50's and 60's, and Mr. Kilham has taken particular pains to describe all the details, including the large chimneys. These are subject pictures, and yet they have been painted not only with clarity and accuracy, but with a light, pleasing touch. Among them are "The Southbound Cannon Ball" and "The 7.40, Amenia."

Also are a number of caricatures from Punch and other drawings of flowers made by William Curtis for the Botanical Magazine a century and a half ago.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor
4:30 p. m.—WRLU, 6.4mc, 17.7mc and 15.3mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocasts from the studio of The Christian Science Monitor, 15.3mc, 17.7mc, 6.4mc, 8.7mc, and 11.7mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocasts by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Aug. 21
11:30 a. m.—WMLX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication. 4:45 p. m.—WRLU, 6.4mc, 17.7mc, 15.3mc, 17.7mc, 6.4mc, 8.7mc, and 11.7mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocasts by record.

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3 of Same Area's Naval Men Also Receive Commendation

The paper is designed to bring news of Arsenal happenings to all workers.

The Arsenal News is edited by Thomas J. Tierney, former newspaperman and publisher of the New England Printer & Publisher of Boston, Mass.

Charles E. Freeman of Cambridge, a Negro employee in the Engineering Department at the Arsenal, received a \$25 War Bond for suggesting the paper's name in a competition with thousands of workers.

Two more for the Navy—Helping to swell enlistments during the Navy Recruiting Week drive were two officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Federal Building, Boston. The men, who have been friends for a quarter century, enlisted late yesterday in the Naval Reserve without leaving the building where their offices are located.

They were Edward J. Kennon, assistant chief of the Employment Tax division, and William Flaherty, assistant chief of accounts in the same bureau. Both were enlisted as chief storekeepers.

Thousands of civilians are needed for war service appointments as student instructors to be trained to teach the enormous number of Air Force technicians to be developed by the Army and the Navy, the Manager of the United States Employment Service office, 9 Beacon Street, announced today in a special appeal to men with at least one year of college education or practical experience as engine mechanics, sheet metal workers, welders, machinists, photographers, camera repairmen or any branch of radio work.

Those accepted will be given a training course of from three to six months at an Army or Navy training center in Illinois and will be paid at the rate of \$1,620 a year during the training period.

After the course is successfully completed, individuals will be named as civilian instructors at \$2,000 a year and transferred at Government expense to airfield schools as civilian instructors. They will be paid at the rate of \$4,600 a year and open to instructors who display their ability, it was pointed out.

Volunteers Asked By Anti-Aircraft Artillery Center
The Anti-Aircraft Artillery Control Center, Boston, needs 100 loyal American citizen volunteers, either men or women, to work at the center two days a week between the hours of 7 and 10 a. m.

Only those seriously interested in doing all they can to assist the country's war effort are advised by the Army to apply. Pay for the work will consist solely in the gratitude of the AAA Command and in the volunteers' own personal satisfaction of a job well done.

The work is not hard and is intensely interesting. To qualify one need only be an American citizen, native-born or naturalized for at least 10 years, age 18 to 55, have a high-school education, normal hearing and vision, and be able to move about easily.

Those who qualify will be associated with a group of more than 1,000 Americans who are doing their part to assist the armed forces of their country in the protection of their homes and their friends' homes in New England.

Applications should be addressed to Box 98, North Postal Annex, Boston.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Friday, Aug. 21
12 noon WMLX 1510kc

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Senators at Presque Isle Air Base

In New England on a tour of important defense centers, three members of a special Senate investigating committee visited the Presque Isle, Maine, Army Air Field, headquarters of the North Atlantic wing of the Air Transport Command. Continued expansion of this important base is anticipated because of the almost ideal operating conditions found there at all seasons. Left to right: Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Giles, Commanding Officer; Senator Harley S. Kilgore of West Virginia; Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri; and Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine.

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Shoe Workers To Confer Again On Raise Demand

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—A conference of management and union representatives was scheduled today in an effort to settle a demand for a 15 per cent wage increase by approximately 1,500 shoe workers who voted yesterday to strike a holiday until they got the raise.

The workers are employed by 12 factories whose output consists chiefly of women's shoes. No war production work is involved.

Joseph W. Hanley, Business Agent of the United Shoe Workers of America (C.I.O.), said last night the workers voted the holiday at a mass meeting after rejecting a manufacturers' offer of a wage increase Oct. 30, the amount to be determined in the meantime.

Arthur Rubin, Chairman of a temporary committee representing the manufacturers, said a price ceiling fixed on fall shoes now being manufactured made it impossible for the manufacturers to meet the workers' demands at present.

He indicated that costs had not yet been fixed on spring shoes, work on which will start shortly after Oct. 30.

Radioactive Programs Of Christian Science
Following are announcements of Radioactive Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this station. This is a portion of a total of 385 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are the property of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m.—WICG, 600kc.
New Haven—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
New Britain—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
New Britain—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.

Maine
Bangor—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
Portland—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
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New Hampshire
Keene—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
Laconia—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.

Rhode Island
Providence—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
Providence—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.

Vermont
Burlington—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
Burlington—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.

Shortwave
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.

Republ. of Panama
Colon—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
Colon—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.

Canada
Toronto—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.
Toronto—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.—WVAB, 1400kc.

Today's FM Programs
WVAB—Boston (44.2mc) and WVAB, Mt. Washington, N. H. (48.9mc).
3:00 p. m.—Boston 2nd Sox-N. Y. Yankees Baseball Game.

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The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Eric Leinsdorf, in his last appearance as guest conductor of "Sinfonietta," will present Aaron Copland's "Quiet City" and Walter Piston's "Sinfonietta." MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Fredrick Johnson plays the following program in the fifth organ recital from the Church of the Advent in Boston: Rainer's "Long Live the King"; Bach's "Now Cometh the Savior"; and "Rejoice Ye Christians"; Lemmens' "Fanfare"; Lyon's "Intermezzo"; and Mule's "Tu es Petra." WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Bidu Sayao, soprano, Helen Menken, actress, Harry James, trumpeter and orchestra leader, and Ed. Wynn, comedian, will be the guest artists on this week's "Stage Door Canteen." CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

"How Can We Solve the Rubber Problem?" is the subject of "America's Town Meeting of the Air." The speakers are Senator Elmer Thomas John L. Collier, president of B. F. Goodrich Co., and Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president, Chase National Bank. Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Speaking from London, Major General Carl Spaatz, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Army Air Forces; Brigadier General Frank Hunter, Chief of the U. S. Fighter Command in Europe; and Brigadier General Ira Eaker, Chief of the

Removal Policy
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (AP)—If the Army finds military security dictates the removal of further persons or groups from the Pacific Coast, action will be taken individually in each case and not collectively, as in the evacuation of Japanese.

This policy, together with a procedure to make it effective, was announced last night by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, chief of the Western Defense Command.

It is applicable not only to aliens but to any dangerous or potentially dangerous persons, whatever their citizenship or background.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston
Theater
Plymouth—"The Moon Is Down" by John Steinbeck. Starting Conard Nagel. 8:30. 3:15. Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Out of the Frying Pan" by Francis Swann. With "Sally O'Neill." 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Friday at 2:15.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Shining Hour" presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—"Dracula" presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30. Performances tonight, tomorrow night and Saturday night.

Films in Boston
Exeter—"Desperate Chance for Elery Queen" William Gargan. 2, 5, 8. "The Great Man's Lady" Barbara Stanwyck. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Fenway—"Beyond the Blue Horizon" Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "The Story of the Vatican" 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican" 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees" 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Kennedy—"The Story of the Vatican" 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Knickerbocker—"The Story of the Vatican" 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Loews—"The Story of the Vatican" 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

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Pressure for Indian Settlement Grows; Firm Action Minimized Civil Disorders

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 20.—The relative mildness and limited nature of the disorders that followed the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Congress Party leaders is seen here as due to the swift and firm action taken by British and Indian authorities.

Had the authorities been hesitant or half-hearted in their restrictive measures, it is felt, the disorders might have been spread over weeks or months with every important arrest the signal for hartals and demonstrations.

While casualties resulting from the action of the police and military are greatly to be deplored it is believed the total number of fatalities is much less than the number due on various occasions to a series of communal riots in one single area.

It is somewhat early to say how far disorders were spontaneous and how far the result of an organized programme. Both factors were involved. There is clear evidence of a preconceived design in widespread attacks on Government property and attempted interruption of communications.

With antisocial forces already ready to take advantage of disturbed conditions, a protest demonstration by students or others can quickly turn into an exhibition of mob violence.

The tendency of students to strike and demonstrate and take active part in political disorders is a distressing feature of the present situation but it is hoped this phase will soon have run its course and that closed colleges will shortly reopen.

It is considered by Indians in high position that there are three grounds for gratification in connection with recent disorders: first, speaking generally, industries working directly for war purposes have not been affected; second, communal rioting has not supervened as might well have been the case; finally, except for a few scattered manifestations disorders have not taken a racial turn such as misinterpretation of the "Quit India" slogan might have occasioned among the masses. Serious apprehension was felt on the last point.

While things have greatly improved it is believed not impossible or even unlikely that there might be recrudescence disorders after an interval. Until the position is more secure and the coun-

London Hears Plan For Peace in India

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A proposal for solution of the Indian impasse by an all-Indian representation meeting with representatives of the United Nations, was put forward here today by the "Commonwealth Free State" over the signatures of J. B. Priestley, British writer; Sir Richard Acland, Liberal Member of Parliament, and Tom Wintringham, military expert.

Their proposal calls for appointment of a negotiating and mediating committee in India to which the United Nations would be asked to send representatives. The starting point and basis of discussion, they suggested, might be an "Indian Commonwealth Free State" with a provisional government composed of representatives of all parties, allied by treaties with Great Britain and the United Nations.

They assured against what Mr. Jawaharlal Rajagopalachari, who condemned hooliganism in the strongest terms, called "sheer mob rule of the worst type." It is considered in most quarters a little premature to discuss what possible constructive moves might be made in any direction to improve the general situation.

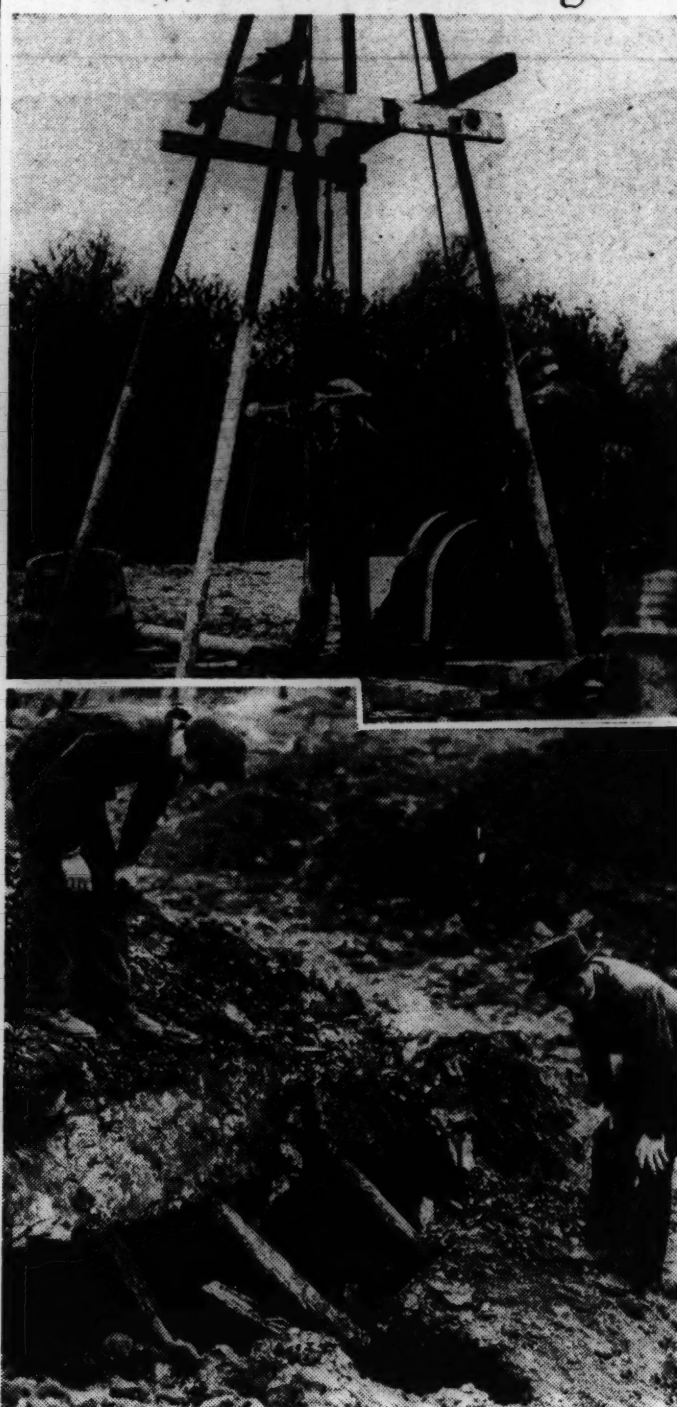
C. I. O. Is Winner At Scovill Plant

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 20 (P).—The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union (C. I. O.) by an almost four-to-one margin won the right in a National Labor Relations Board election to be certified as sole collective bargaining agent for approximately 7,500 employees of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of this city.

Victor Pascal, NLRB Field Examiner, said a tabulation of main plant ballots showed that 4,892 workers voted for the C. I. O. union and 1,328 against the union. He said 7,040 were eligible to vote.

In the Waterville division where the Mechanics Union (A. F. of L.) shared a place on the ballot, 253 voted for the C. I. O., 119 for the A. F. of L., and 11 for neither.

Surface Coal Workings



Production of coal from surface workings in some parts of Britain is now being undertaken seriously, to help solve the fuel shortage.

Augmenting Britain's Supplies

Upper picture shows men boring to find the depth of seams of coal as they discover whether stripping is feasible. Lower: An old mine working uncovered while stripping the surface. The problem of obtaining sufficient coal for domestic and factory use has become increasingly difficult as many thousands of miners join the fighting forces and boys of the younger generation forsake the mines for factories or other spheres where they earn higher wages. Several surface sites are already operating and some 20 more are being prepared for working.

authorities here included the resolution published here by Britain's National Council for Civil Liberties calling for civil liberties in India at least equal to those in Britain within limits of the wartime necessity.

Other Plans Discussed

We talked of plans being canvassed in India for new approaches to conciliation between Hindus and Moslems; for formation of an Indian Government, headed by Moslems and leaving out Congress; for an "Indian Charter" or a "Delhi Charter" to be issued forthwith by the India Government along the lines of the Atlantic Charter, and designed to capture the imagination of the Indian peoples.

Authoritative reaction to most of these suggestions was the same, namely, that they may lead to useful, even important, steps on the road to Indian settlement. But at the same time, it is claimed for the most part that they tend to overstate the fundamentals of the Indian problem.

When you are seeking a straight-forward answer to specific proposals, men who have been handling Indian problems many years at first seem irksome in that they often resort to lengthy explanations of the background. But patience is rewarded with clearer glimpses of what they see as a fundamental, namely, assessing of the Indian

Australia to Retain War Loan System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 20.—The Australian Government has decided to place the voluntary loan system of financing the war on trial for another year. If it does not produce the necessary funds it is expected that Canberra will resort to compulsion. This will be difficult for Prime Minister Curtin's Labor Government, since Labor itself has strong political objections to it, but it may become necessary.

There are two schools of financial thought in the Commonwealth. One urges establishment of a system of postwar credits under which all surplus funds in industry will be made available to the Government during the war thereby supplementing existing taxation, a proportion of it to be returned in installments after the war. The other favors a voluntary loan system plus the "austerity campaign" which Government already inaugurated as best means to meet the needs of a nation at war.

Advocates of postwar credits argue the scheme would reduce excessive spending, which competes with Government war needs, and, what may be even more important, they might create a credit pool whereby to take up the slack as the wheels of war and industry slow down when peace comes.

The Federal Government, however, doesn't at present favor a postwar credit plan at least for this year.

New Loan

First fruits of the Government's decision on voluntary loans will be an announcement of a new loan probably £50,000,000 of new money and £23,000,000 in conversions.

Last year the Australian public contributed £127,000,000 to Commonwealth loans, each loan being oversubscribed without the necessity for a special subscription by Commonwealth Bank or private trading banks.

But although loans meanwhile are to remain "voluntary," a campaign is now being planned to leave no one unaware of the necessity of a maximum contribution.

Two main reasons are being advanced to convince those slow in coming forward—first the fact the war cannot be won without the utmost financial contribution, secondly, personal spending on any but the barest necessities means undue diversion of industry from essential war work.

Credit Extension

The financial theory whereon the Government has been working is that credit extension is justifiable to a point where everyone is employed and all resources are being used to the limit of available manpower. Many believe this point is very close if not already reached. They suggest there is now more money circulating than there are goods to buy and that therefore inflation is becoming a definite danger.

The Government, while claiming inflation so far has been controlled and kept within reasonable limits, admits special steps must

Two Birds in Pacific Seen With One Stone

By Australian Associated Press

Sydney, Aug. 20.—Declaring that a Pacific offensive would assist not only Russia, but China as well, Sir Earl Page declared in a broadcast here that Australia was the "logical base" for the organization of such a diversion.

Home from London after serving as the representative of the Australian Government there, Sir Earl said the United States "accepted the responsibility of providing aid for Australia and is not assessing its responsibility lightly. England is equally alive to our danger. When danger became great, equipment diverted to Australia became the No. 1 priority. There is no fear we will go short."

now be taken to prevent extension. It will rely on three main methods for combating inflation:

1. Voluntary saving by the people in banks or contributions to voluntary loans.

2. Taxation to the limit of equity without causing individuals to be unable to meet contractual commitments.

3. Compulsory loans.

Convinced that by voluntary savings the necessary amount can be diverted from spending which might lead toward inflation, it says compulsory loans are not at present required.

Right to Benefit

Another reason why the Government has so far set its face against compulsory loans and postwar credits or taxation on lower incomes is the belief that many people who were unemployed in lean years have the right to benefit in the initial stages of the war from the increased spending power derived from their war work.

But the Government is now ready to admit these people had ample opportunity to so benefit and therefore all money must now be diverted toward the war.

To those in this class who may be inclined to raise an objection it will be pointed out that surplus goods and services are no longer available, so there is no alternative to individual saving or investment in Government loans.

The attitude of the Opposition Party to the Government's financial plans has not yet been stated but there is little doubt it will again urge Prime Minister Curtin to adopt some form of compulsion.

It is unlikely, however, the opposition will seriously challenge the plan to give the voluntary system another year's trial.

Labor's Stock

In fact the leader of the Opposition declared yesterday that his Party had no desire to unsettle the

Government but would concentrate in constructive criticism with the object of aiding Labor to bring the whole force of the Commonwealth into winning the war.

The Opposition's attitude perhaps is not quite so altruistic as it appears on the surface, for labor's stock is presently high with the electors and, providing the election could be held without unduly disturbing the war effort, the Cabinet might welcome the opportunity of turning the slender margin it now holds in the House of Representatives into a solid majority.

Reconstruction World Council Urged by Nash

LONDON, Aug. 20.—New Zealand's Minister to Washington, Mr. Walter Nash has urged the immediate organization of a world reconstruction and development council and a wider application of united political as well as military control in the United Nations war effort, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

Broadcasting recently in the BBC's home service, Mr. Nash said the council should begin straightaway to map out a positive program for a world of peace. He proposed that there should be subsidiary councils on a regional basis.

"We must make sure," he said, "that the freedom we win is a freedom in which all will share with world resources made available to satisfy human needs."

"On the winning of the war," he said, "on present evidence it seems clear that neither the United States, Russia, China nor the British Commonwealth can win through on their own, but there can be no question of their ability to win through together."

He questioned whether in any of our countries we can honestly say we have yet approached the absolute limits of our effort and capacity and added: "My experience as a member of the Pacific War Council persuades that united political as well as military control might usefully be given much wider application."

Earl Haig Missing, Believed Prisoner

LONDON (P).—Earl Haig, son of the British World War commander, is missing and believed to be a war prisoner in the Middle East, his sisters have been informed. He became a second lieutenant in the Scots Greys in August, 1939.

British Army Looks Ahead

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Britain is now recruiting officers for its Regular Army, which at the beginning of the war had lost its identity and had been merged into a single Army of the War, in order to insure that the postwar Army "shall be officered by the best available men," the British radio reported yesterday.

The British Army after the war will have important jobs to do all over the world, and steps are now being taken to insure that it shall be officered by the best available men, the BBC said.

Commissions in the Regular Army are to be offered to serving officers between the ages of 21 and 24 who now hold only temporary commissions. These will form the nucleus of Britain's postwar Army. Care is to be taken in the selection of candidates. They must be men with special qualifications for mechanized war, must have qualities of leadership, and wide general interests.

There is a special call, too, for young officers interested in research on weapons, equipment, vehicles, and those keen on flying. Officers serving in all parts of the world may apply, and the offer is also open to those who have been taken prisoners of war.

Successful candidates are expected to serve for five years after the end of the war.

When the war began, the Regular Army, the Territorial Army, and the Militia officially lost their separate identity. They were all merged into a single Army of the War. There was an end to permanent commissions. New officers were given only emergency commissions for the duration.

British officers serving with the Indian Army on emergency commissions will be eligible for selection as regulars. They will remain in the Indian Army as long as it needs them and then will be drafted into the British service at the end of the war, the radio cast said.

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Embassy in Tokyo Was Home To Americans Caught in War

By Max Hill

Chief of the former Associated Press and Wide World Bureau in Tokyo, who is one of the Americans recently returning from Japan.

ABOARD S. S. GRIPSHOLM, Aug. 20—By nightfall of Dec. 8 "Little America" in Tokyo—the 60-odd American men and women caught within the Japanese capital when war began—was beginning to function.

The first job was to shuffle the group and deal them into congenial groups. First of all came Ambassador Grew's residence, which he and Mrs. Grew gladly shared. Eleven men and two women, and a little girl—Cynthia Smith-Hutton, daughter of the Naval Attaché and his wife—made up the mess there. Most of them slept in the residence.

Offices became dormitories, Charles Cooper and James Espy, for instance, setting up their bedroom in the Ambassador's private office. In all there were nine messes. For the first few days it was difficult to buy outside food. Only a few days before the Taita Maru had arrived from San Francisco with several tons of American food—flour and butter and baked beans and corn and peas and tinned meats. This supply, plus the stocks brought in from private homes, carried the Embassy through until almost June.

Activity fell into a pattern in short order. It was a simple sort of living with little to do but wonder and think about what was going on in the world—and fret over inactivity.

The Japanese spoke plainly about conditions. Eugene Doonan, the Counselor, was told at one time he couldn't expect the same treatment in Japan that Japanese diplomats were receiving in United States. The inference was that according to the living standards of the two countries "Little America" was getting as much as Admiral Nomura in his comfortable suite at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

First of the sports crew to swing into action was Lieut. Commander Martin Stone, who designed an abbreviated 18-hole golf course within the Embassy Compound. Every day at 10 a. m. the Ambassador set out on his daily round, and some of the ardent golfers, First Secretary Edward S. Crocker among them, played as many as 54 holes daily, sunshine or snow.

Tournaments became the rule, with Robert Feary, the Amba-

Churchill and De Gaulle Cement Co-operation

Meeting in Cairo brings better understanding—Some friction in Syria on way to smoothing.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Egon Kaskel

Dispatches from Cairo reveal that on his trip to Moscow where he conferred with Premier Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill received Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Fighting France. The two Allied chiefs met in Cairo and it is said, "had a most cordial conversation which covered all subjects relative to French-British co-operation in the Middle East."

The French leader has just returned from a surprise-visit to Occupied Syria, where it is reported that some friction between British and Fighting French authorities, remains to be smoothed over before Syria is called upon to play an important part in the defense of the Middle East against a German drive.

Information from Fighting French Headquarters in London indicate that more than 100,000 soldiers have been trained in General de Gaulle's Army. The larger part of the Fighting French Forces, however, are fighting with the British in Egypt or Occupied Syria and the African territories under General de Gaulle's control. They comprise numerous native troops.

These troops have shown their valor in the commando attack on Dieppe, in attacks against Italian outposts in South Libya, in the Syrian campaign and especially in the heroic defense of Bir Hacheim, where for several days, a Free French division held back Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's armored forces. The French forces, therefore, which are still trained in British camps are not likely to be very numerous although new recruits continue to arrive from Occupied and from Vichy France.

The Fighting French Forces are expected to take part in an invasion of France and are specially organized for the purpose. It will fall to them to organize and to arm the thousands of volunteers which will join the Army of Liberation.

Will Lead Guerrillas

It will be Fighting French officers who will lead the French Guerrilla bands attacking the German rear. Numerous Fighting French paratroopers probably will be dropped by Allied air forces and they will help to rouse and to direct the movement of popular resistance in the country expected to flare up with the invasion. Vichy recently reported that Free French paratroopers had been arrested in Périgueux.

Fighting French in London are known to be in regular contact with the underground movement in Occupied France and that planes carrying messengers come and go from clandestine airfields in France. A Fighting French command has been recently formed consisting of sailors and fishermen of the French war.

The Fighting French Air Force, headed by Air-General Martial Valin, has been considerably developed in recent months. Formed of young volunteers trained in the hard school of British aviation, it comprises four fighting units—a pursuit group in England and three groups—bombing, pursuit and reconnaissance—in Syria.

Would Seize French Ships

Other air units are defending Fighting French Africa. The pursuit group in England, called Ile de France, has just begun its operations. It includes Army and Navy fliers. The planes are marked with the British colors and the Lorraine Cross. Pilots of Free



Top: Native cavalry takes the salute of a Fighting French officer at a review at a fort in French Equatorial Africa.

Bottom: Fighting French armored cars are preceded by motorcycles in a review at a fort in French Equatorial Africa garrisoned by Fighting French troops.

France had been previously operating in British units. They have on their credit 31 official victories. The naval units which form the Fighting French fleet are not very numerous. General de Gaulle's navy, moreover, has been weakened by the loss of several ships including the big submarine Surcouf. Yet, if the United Nations decided to sever definitely relations with Vichy, the Fighting French Navy probably would take over the remnants of the French Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean which today are demobilized in the Port of Alexandria. These fleets consist of several heavy, though mostly obsolete battleships and cruisers.

In relation with Mr. Churchill's conversations in Moscow and Cairo, some neutral observers have pointed out that talk of a second front on European soil might serve to conceal Allied preparation for an occupation or French West and North Africa. If the Allied General Staff should decide to undertake this limited, but difficult military action, the strategic importance of the Free French colonies in Africa would be tremendous. They might become the starting point of a land drive toward Dakar which would be attacked simultaneously by sea, air and by land.

Church Groups Irked as Liquor Trade Uses Pressure for 'Business as Usual'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Pressure exerted by the liquor trade to keep up its business in wartime is arousing the indignation of church groups. They are letting it be known that they see no reason for protecting any form of the liquor business in wartime.

Rural church people in this area are protesting vehemently a ruling of the Office of Price Administration which threatens, they say, to end church socials for the duration. As everybody knows, a church social calls for lemonade and cake. Cakes are donated, but the custom is to make the lemonade in quantities on the spot, and that takes sugar. But the OPA has ruled that churches cannot get sugar unless they serve four meals a week.

Now the church people might have made this sacrifice cheerfully if they had not observed that at just about the time this ruling was made the OPA increased the sugar allotment to taverns from 50 per cent of the amount they used the previous year to 75 per cent. The Illinois Church Council had something to say about that.

It appealed to the Prairie Farmer, veteran rural weekly, to take up the matter, and the Prairie Farmer has done so in its Aug.

8 issue. One of its writers called the OPA office to find out the reason for the rule and was told, according to the journal, that "there are more important things to do now than hold church socials."

People who live in big cities probably don't realize what the church social means to the rural community, say the farm editors. So they proceed to explain just how important they are. They quote first a letter from Charles E. Shike, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Church Council, who declares that probably one-half the churches are to some extent dependent upon these functions "to keep the church alive and functioning."

A church needs a new furnace, or an organ. How to pay for it? The rural women get together and plan a turkey supper or a box social, and the money begins to come in. What's more, the folks who live on scattered farms are brought together for a happy time.

Persons of other denominations patronize the church giving the social, and it makes for good community sentiment. Not important in wartime? Just ask the women of the congregation for a little town! And to think the sugar they might use is going into cocktails for some tavern; that's what makes them protest.

Church bodies are alert to the evils being done by the sale of alcoholic drinks to men in the armed forces. They are urging government control. Latest to raise its voice in protest is the International Convention of Disciples of Christ. This body adopted a resolution Aug. 1 calling for wartime prohibition, and urged as an immediate measure, passage of the Sheppard bill which would ban beer from camps and camp areas. Appeals for passage of the Sheppard bill were made also by meetings of the Norwegian Lutheran church in Minneapolis, and the Lutheran Augustana Synod in Jamestown, N. Y., both held in June.

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Problems of Second Front Emphasized by Dieppe Raid

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A COMMANDO TRAINING SCHOOL SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, Aug. 20—The 9-hour assault on German defenses in the Dieppe area of France should make the peoples of the United Nations better able to appreciate the vital importance of careful preparations by all participants before an invasion of Europe can be carried out successfully.

Among other things of high military importance, yesterday's super-Commando raid disclosed that an attack on Germany by way of Western Europe is a task far more difficult than any previous operation attempted by the Allies.

Here where British troops have a cial service of the type many of them rendered at Dieppe, the raid is regarded primarily as one step further in vital combined training.

In retrospect, the main tactical aspect of the raid is seen to have been the disclosure of the type and strength of Nazi shore defenses in this key area of Europe, how long it takes for a heavy counterattack received advance training for special to be developed, and what sort of air defense the Germans can put up.

Eyewitness stories have made these things clear. They also disclosed the magnitude of the next development in the process of evolution toward invasion, establish-

ment of effective bridgeheads through which troops and equipment can be passed to launch the drive that ultimately must reach Berlin.

The United States Army is undertaking such training in Britain now as the United States Air Force begins to throw its weight into the bomber offensive with the Royal Air Force that will pave the way for a British-American invasion.

It certainly is not without significance in this connection that the Americans started their daylight bombing campaign with a successful attack on Rouen on Tuesday, for the network of railways they hit there is a decidedly important factor in the moving of Nazi troops to counter an Allied attack in the coastal regions facing England.

Now that the United Nations have shown their hand in this Dieppe raid and have shown that they have reached the point of being able to land relatively heavy equipment as well as men, it is expected that minor Commando raids will decrease or be suspended altogether and that these highly trained troops will take their place in the vanguard of progressively ambitious operations.

Heavy losses among Canadian and other ground troops emphasize the necessity for large reserves of fully trained soldiers such as are to be seen here going through exacting tests.

N. C. Mountain Men Train in Schools Of State for War Production Skill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mountain men have equipped themselves and are acquiring the skills to help produce planes, guns, ships, and tanks which their neighbors and others in the armed forces will man.

Three intensive training schools are operating in Hendersonville, Asheville, and Canton under the auspices of the State Department of Vocational Education, the schools in these towns, and with the co-operation of the Work Projects Administration and the United States Employment Service.

At present the Canton school has 47 enrollees. Thirty are WPA workers, the others from the rolls of the United States Employment Service. To date 233 men have been through national defense classes. One hundred and sixteen of these were WPA workers. The school has maintained a balance of training approximately half of its capacity in WPA workers. The reason for the participation of WPA, according to W. C. Wilson, State Director, WPA Training and Re-employment Division, has been to train men in the skills which the country needs and is one of the many elements of the WPA effort to move men from WPA projects to private employment.

The three schools begin their classes at 3 o'clock in the afternoon after the shops have been used for the normal high school curriculum. The ships themselves do 24-hour duty, for the vocational training courses have classes from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight and another shift from midnight to 8 o'clock in the morning.

The Hendersonville shop has trained and sent 21 men to Norfolk and Charleston, four to the Martin Airplane Works. Fifteen are now in training for the usual course which are taught in all of the schools, sheet metal work, machinist trade, acetylene and electric torch welding, riveting, blue print reading, and forge. The shop is in the WPA-built gymnasium of the Hendersonville High School.

The Asheville school is at the Lee H. Edwards High School. Forty-five men from Asheville have taken their place in the war production line while 15 are in training.

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HANAN

Continued from Page 1

that characterizes the motor of heavy German bombers. Four Dornier 17Zs flying at about 6,000 feet in echelon, headed toward the long lines of British ships.

The bombs missed their targets. The first of the Dorniers soon was blazing from hits by antiaircraft shells as the others were hotly pursued by three Spitfires.

The first fell into the sea near shore. The next two tried desperately to evade the fighters only finally to burst into flame and fall into the sea.

Surging French Coast Battle Described by Eyewitnesses

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN BRITAIN, Aug. 20 (AP)—While Flying Fortresses of the United States Army were knocking out the largest German fighter field in the Dieppe area yesterday, United States fighter pilots scored three probable victories in one of the war's biggest air shows.

Altogether the United States made 2,500 sorties from dawn to dusk yesterday. [In aviation terms, a sortie is one flight by one plane.]

2,500 Sorties

There was a furious attack by German E-boats while the Canadians moved in on Dieppe's beaches, landing by the dawn's half-light. I spent a grim 20 minutes with one unit when a rain of German machine-gun fire wounded half the men in our boat.

A few hours later there was the experience of a dive-bombing attack by seven Stukas.

Our boat was thrown about like a cork by their seven screeching bombs that plunged into the water around us.

There was the lashing of machine-gun fire from another Nazi aircraft and the thunder of the antiaircraft fire that sent them hustling off.

Over our heads in the blue, cloud-flecked French sky were fought the greatest air engagements since the Battle of Britain, dogfights carried on to an accompaniment of planes exploding in the air, diving down in flames of plummeting into the sea from thousands of feet.

Ashore, the Canadians fought at close quarters with the Nazis. They fought to the end with courage and daring.

When they approached Dieppe it was an arsenal of coastal defense. When they left Dieppe it was afire.

'Air Umbrella'

By Gault MacGowan
Representing the American Correspondents in London

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Storming the French coast at Dieppe in the biggest operation of its kind in this war, American, Canadian, British and Fighting French units carried out a complete test of what must be done to insure a successful landing on the continent.

And it was the perfect harmony of sea, land and air forces which made it possible. Overhead British planes gave the biggest demonstration of an air umbrella that I have ever seen. Spitfires and Hurricanes roared by in bunches. Scores of times it was impossible to see the full extent of the sky battle which ranged far and wide over the district concerned.

But we did not have to wait long for the first victory—it was a case of first success for the Nazis as a Spitfire came down in a straight dive into the sea. In a moment we had revenge as we saw first one and

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Commando Raids Aid Allied Morale

Continued from Page 1

Western Europe had been destroyed during the nine-hour assault. Not only was enemy fighter strength depleted, these sources said, but German bomber squadrons, weak in Western Europe since Hitler invaded Russia, were drained by heavy losses inflicted by Royal Air Force fighters and naval anti-aircraft fire.

British accounts listed 91 German planes as definitely destroyed and 100 others shot down or damaged. The RAF lost 98 planes out of 1,000 aircraft in action, but 30 of the RAF pilots shot down were known to be safe.

United States Army headquarters in London announced that eight Spitfires flown by United States pilots were lost in the Dieppe air actions, but the pilots of three are safe.

London discounted Berlin claims that the Germans had beaten off the attack by Commandos of the four United Nations—American Rangers, Canadians, British and Fighting French—"without calling up reinforcements of important strength."

London advised that the entire machinery of the German defense plan in the West probably had been set into motion, and declared the Allies not only achieved every major goal but completed the vast operation within six minutes of schedule.

There has been no indication thus far from Allied sources concerning the full strength of the attacking forces, although it is freely admitted the assault was carried out on a vastly larger scale than any previous Commando raids. The Germans say that at least a division of Allied land troops (15,000 men) took part in the fighting. Vichy estimates put the figure at somewhat less.

Raiders Capture German Officers

London dispatches said the Allied raiders brought back a number of German prisoners, including officers.

A Canadian officer said: "They gave in and came along quietly, which surprised us. We had thought they'd fight until the end." Eyewitness stories reaching Vichy by telephone said hand-to-hand fighting raged in the streets of Dieppe under a rain of British artillery fire.

Civilian estimates said about 10,000 Allied raiders, striking in a huge wave along 12 miles of the

Specialist on Tanks To Assist Alexander

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 20. The appointment of Maj. Gen. R. L. McCree, specialist expert in armored warfare, as Chief of Staff to Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, new commander of Britain's Middle East Forces, was announced last night by the War Office. He succeeded Lieut. Gen. T. W. Corbett.

Dieppe coastline, landed in 300 to 400 small boats and self-propelled tank scoops on the fortified beaches while 13 British warships hurled shells into Nazi defenses. The Berlin Radio claimed that 35 transports stood by in reserve "to get into action as soon as the first landing wave had succeeded in forming a bridgehead."

Descriptions reaching Vichy said Allied beaching parties, including American Rangers, fought through barbed-wire entanglements on shore, drove the Germans back into the low part of Dieppe, and forced an entry into the city.

The Commandos, it was said, occupied part of the lower quarter of the city while the tanks, held back by anti-tank barriers which there was no time to destroy, poured cannon fire into German ranks. About 30 civilians were reported killed.

British newspaper commentators and experts in surveying the results of the attack warned Britons that the price of such operations was high but there was good reason to expect raids even on cities some distance from the coastline where the Germans have established anchors for their deep coastal defenses.

In Ottawa, Canadian Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, apparently in anticipation of heavy losses among Dominion troops, told the Canadians that "casualties were severe" but that they must be expected in such undertakings. The British press acclaimed the raid, not only for itself but also for its implications to embattled Russia. Following so swiftly on the Churchill-Stalin conferences in Moscow, the News Chronicle commented it was "psychologically most opportune."

To the Manchester Guardian, Britain's best assurance that the Germans are jittery over their own "thinly strung" defense forces was the "hysterical tone" and "wildness of their claims" in trying to disparage the Commandos' successes.

Elated Commandos Return to Britain

Power-driven steel barges and other ships returned to British bases throughout the night, bringing tired but elated troops home.

The last wounded Commandos were brought ashore Thursday morning, while squadrons of RAF Spitfires and Hurricanes kept vigil overhead and other fighter planes streaked across the Channel in the direction of Dieppe.

Losses in killed and wounded were admittedly severe, as had been expected, but the British said there was no confirmation of the German claim that "hundreds" had been killed, 1,500 prisoners captured and 28 armored cars destroyed. Some tanks, used for the first time by the Commandos, were known to have been lost.

Also without confirmation, the Nazis listed three destroyers, two torpedo boats, and four transports as Allied sea losses.

While the Germans sought to picture the raid as a second-front invasion attempt ending in disaster, the British Radio broadcast repeated warnings to the French people throughout Wednesday that it was not yet "the day of liberation" and told them not to rise in revolt.

The Paris Radio cited "the discipline and calm of the population of Dieppe," and there was no indication that French patriots had ignored the BBC's admonition to keep out of the fight and thus avoid giving the Nazis an excuse for reprisals.

The German High Command, listing only 400 Nazi casualties, asserted that the Allies lost 15 ships by shellfire and bombing and 19 others were damaged.

On the same grandiose scale, the Nazi command declared 112 Allied planes were destroyed

against only 35 German planes lost.

Russians Attack: Take Initiative On Four Fronts

Battlefront dispatches reaching Moscow said the Red Army had taken the initiative in battles developing on four key central Russian fronts along the 400 miles from Bryansk to Lake Ilmen while holding doggedly before Stalingrad and in the Caucasus.

Centers of the Russian attack were listed as the Bryansk Front, 210 miles southwest of Moscow; the salient 130 miles west of Moscow in the Vyzma area; the Kalinin-Rzhev salient, 130 miles northwest of the Capital; and the Lake Ilmen Front south of Leningrad.

This was the first specific mention of Soviet offensives on these fronts in Russian dispatches, although German communiques for days have told of resistance there by Nazi forces hurled onto the defensive by strong Soviet attacks.

No complete details of the central campaigns were given, but the Russians said they had taken a heavy toll of garrison forces left to man the central and northern battleline while the Nazis massed their greatest strength for the Don Bend and Caucasus offensive.

The Russians apparently were striking out along this whole line in a carefully timed series of sharp assaults.

In the South, where the Germans concentrated reinforced troops and air strength, the Russians said some Axis troops had forced a crossing in the elbow of the Don in their drive upon Stalingrad, but were "completely wiped out" on the east bank.

Krasnodar Taken By German Advance

In the battle of the Western Caucasus the Russians were reported withdrawing behind screening cavalry counterattacks and the Kuban city of Krasnodar was left in the hands of the Germans. Details of the trans-Don engagement were few, but the Soviet Information Bureau said that "in one sense alone, about 17 enemy tanks were destroyed and more than 500 Germans were killed."

Several Russian counterattacks were launched in the area of Kletskaya, within the Don bend 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad, and seven enemy tanks were destroyed and a German infantry battalion was routed, it was announced.

The German High Command, meanwhile, reported that the Russian defense system between the Volga and the Don south of Stalingrad had been taken by storm and that German attacks in the Caucasus "are gaining ground."

The battle of the Volga-Don fortifications cost the Soviets 3,301 prisoners, 52 tanks, 56 guns, 80 machine guns and mortars and 66 enemy throwers. Tuesday and Wednesday, the German communiques said.

Since Aug. 11, German forces have taken 14,000 prisoners and destroyed or captured 400 tanks and 200 guns in an attack around Orel, the High Command added.

The recent Russian raid on the German Baltic coast cities of Koeningberg, Danzig, and Tilsit was described by the Russian Army newspaper Red Star as one of the greatest mass operations of the Red Air Force.

The three cities were under continuous bombardment by several squadrons for several hours, Red Star said. Tass, official Soviet news agency, declared that the large raiding force bombed military and industrial objectives in all three cities without loss.

"As a result of the bombing, many fires broke out in Danzig, including seven large ones, which were seen by the crews on their return way as long as visibility permitted," Tass went on.

"Sixteen explosions were registered, of which five were very powerful and sent forth bright flames and great clouds of black smoke."

"Ten fires broke out and two heavy explosions were registered in the vicinity of the Port Administration, warehouses, and the Danzig docks."

"As a result of the bombing in Koeningberg 13 fires broke out and heavy explosions were observed in the vicinity of the western railway station. Four fires and one powerful explosion broke out in Tilsit. All our aircraft returned to their bases."

Bomb Japanese: Allies Hit Warships In Solomons Area

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in Australia said Allied bombers struck a new blow in support of United States Marines fighting to dislodge the Japanese from the Solomon Islands by bombing enemy warships almost 400 miles north of the battle area Wednesday.

The communiqué disclosing the attack also announced the loss of the cruiser Canberra which apparently was sunk in the first stages of the Solomon Islands battle while serving with United States naval forces under command of Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Gormley.

Australian authorities listed casualties aboard the Canberra—which carried 816 men—as 84 killed and 109 wounded. Among the fatalities were the commander, Capt. Frank Gettling of Sydney, and Ensign J. V. Vance of the United States Navy.

The announcement concerning the aerial assault on Japanese

naval units Wednesday said merely that Allied heavy bombers had attacked enemy warships near Faisi—a small island near Bougainville at the northern tip of the Solomons—with unknown results, and that all the raiders had returned safely despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The announcement was of particular interest here, however, for it constituted the first official mention of operations against Japanese naval units in the Solomon Islands since the battle in which the Canberra was lost almost two weeks ago.

British fighters destroyed at least four enemy planes in a sudden increase of aerial activity over the Egyptian battle front west of El Alamein, British Headquarters in Cairo reported.

The communiqué mentioned no bombing raids, however, and said there was nothing to report concerning land operations Wednesday.

The Royal Air Force announced that about 100 Axis planes were known to have been shot down or were listed as probably destroyed during attacks on the recent British convoy moving through the Mediterranean to Malta.

Tidewater Virginia Area 'on the Alert'

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20 (P)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey said here after a four-day inspection of defenses at the Tidewater Virginia area that "the sector is on the alert" and "there should be no Pearl Harbor here."

Guns guarding the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News area, Mr. Thomas, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, said in a statement, "are big enough now to blow Axis ships clear out of the water."

On an inspection of the same area two years ago, Mr. Thomas scored the "lack of modern weapons" and said he had found a "most depressing and deplorable state of affairs" at Fort Monroe.

"Great changes" had taken place since that visit, he said today. "Defense batteries," he declared, "were ready to let fire at a second's notice."

I. G. Farben Industry Builds in Norway

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 20 (P)—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung said in a Stockholm dispatch yesterday that the I. G. Farben Industry, Germany's large chemical concern, was transferring part of its production to Norway.

The dispatch said it was not apparent whether this was being done to relieve factories in bombed areas of Western Germany or because of better locations to serve the Scandinavian market. The company has begun work on large factory sites at several places in Southern Norway, with a special office in Oslo. It has absorbed several Norwegian industries, including majority interests in the largest Norwegian nitrogen works, Norsk-Hydro.

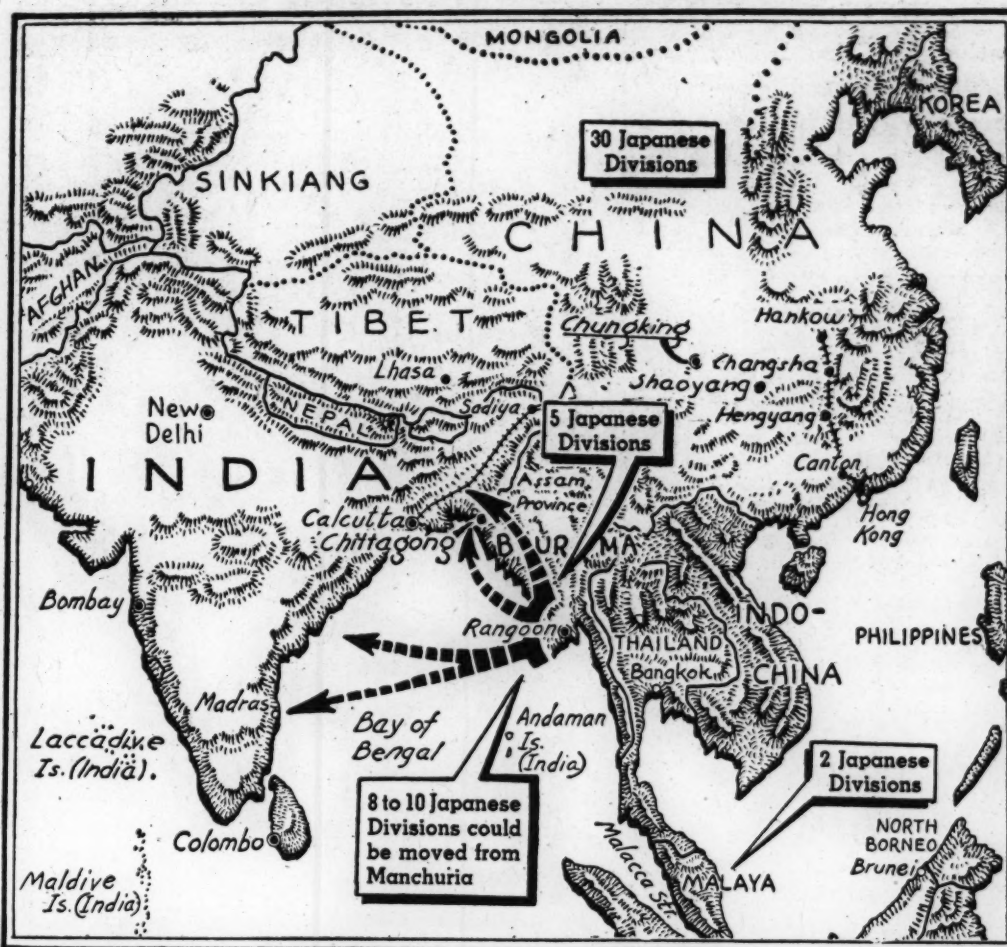
The Budapest newspaper, Pester Lloyd, reported the Krupp works had opened a branch at Zagreb, Croatia, known as "the Krupp Export Society of Essen."

Horthy's Son Reported Killed on Soviet Front

BUDAPEST. (P)—From German Broadcasts, (P)—Stephan Horthy, son of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, was reported killed on the Russian Front where he was a flight lieutenant with Axis forces.

He had been given the title of Deputy Regent, and left Hungary for active service on the Eastern Front only a few weeks ago. Young Horthy was widely known as a sportsman and once piloted a small plane from Hungary to India and back.

Where Next for Japan?



By a Staff Artist

Distribution of Nippon's Forces

Broken arrows show possible lines of attack against India if the Japanese undertake to isolate Calcutta in a pincer movement to Chitragong and Madras.

Japan Waits to Hit Russia Moment Stalingrad Falls

Continued from Page 1

eastern-most province, Assam, which borders on Burma and China.

It is likely that the attack on Madras would be supported by separate smaller landings to the south and north of that city.

Attitude Toward India

"So far, Japan was hesitant about an invasion of India partly because of the strain it would impose on her uncomfortable shipping situation but mainly for fear that Indian and British resistance might force her to bring in increasing numbers of troops in order to occupy more and more territory which might lead to a situation of costly stalemate similar to that in China. However, the unfortunate developments in India during the last few weeks seem to have convinced Japan that she will find less effective resistance than had originally been expected so that the advantages of the new situation outweigh her remaining risks."

"It is therefore very likely that Japan will decide upon invading India, probably two months from now when the monsoon is over, especially if the Germans should penetrate the Southern Caucasus and Egypt and begin a strong drive on the Middle East for Japan's and Germany's respective need of certain machinery and raw materials which they could spare for each other makes a junction of their forces most desirable in preparation for a prolonged war."

Hope to Balk Move on India

"It is for this reason that the Chinese insist on exploiting every possibility of improving Anglo-Indian relations even at this late hour so that Japanese hope on the consequences of dissension in India may still be frustrated."

"A Japanese invasion of Australia, however, does not seem to be intended unless the Japanese Navy succeeds in cutting Australia's sea lanes to America. The enemy will certainly try to improve his defensive positions in the South and further Allied counterattacks will tie up greater Japanese forces in that area. But Japan's choice for her next major move is between the Soviet Union and India."

"We have no indication of any

Japanese intention to resume large scale offensives in China for the time being, although their garrison in China might still be able to concentrate six to eight divisions for a major drive naturally at the risk of thinning out the Japanese lines of occupation. Especially a drive deeper into the southwestern Province of Yunnan, which was rightly regarded a danger immediately after the final occupation of Burma, does not seem worthwhile to the Japanese any more on account of their present hope of increasing China's isolation from the outside world by an invasion of India."

Japan's Next Move in China

"Should the Japanese decide one day to resume major action in China apart from minor offensives, which are likely to continue, they would probably make a fourth attempt at Changsha in Hunan Province and support it by a northward drive from Kwangtung in order to capture the huge gap in the Hankow Canton Railway with the important cities Chansha, Hengyang and Shaoyang. Nor are the Japanese likely to develop great air activity in China for the time being since their total air force in the country at present numbers little more than 300 planes."

The General felt no doubt that China is determined and able to carry out its war of resistance whatever may happen in India.

But he, like every important Chinese civilian, who charged operational waste and inefficiency in the iron and steel branch, Mr. Libbey is out—no doubt for good reasons—but it is not yet clear whether equally vigorous action has been taken against "operational waste and in efficiency," assuming Mr. Libbey isn't entirely wrong in his diagnosis.

Wickard Takes Initiative

But where Mr. Nelson indicates that he is ready to take the plunge of decisive action, Secretary Wickard has taken it and, in taking it, he has made a large contribution to the anti-inflation measures of the Government.

We cannot have continued rises in farm prices, or in prices of other commodities, without the battle of inflation," Mr. Wickard asserted, "and I am tonight asking the farmers of America to take the lead in this battle as they have taken the lead in the battle of production."

Mr. Wickard's speech, which was regarded as an important concession to the price-control program administered by Mr. Henderson and the Office of Price Administration.

The Secretary, in the course of his address, also warned that the United Nations are not yet winning the war, but still are losing it. He called upon "short-sighted group interests" in this country to get in the fight.

William R. Ogg of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, were "shocked" by Mr. Wickard's speech both said.

Pettengill Claims He's Real Democrat

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20 (P)—Samuel B. Pettengill of South Bend, former Democratic Representative and now financial chairman of the Republican National Committee, has described himself as "a life-long Jeffersonian Democrat" and asserted, "it is the New Dealers who are now the ex-Democrats."

Speaking before a meeting of the Republican State Committee and Indiana Republican editors, Mr. Pettengill said of his change in party allegiance: "I hope no one will wish to believe I have changed my loyalty to principles. I have not. I shall not. I am a life-long Jeffersonian Democrat. But how many people in high office in Washington today care nothing for Jefferson except to wear his clothes and steal his name?"

10. Morale of British, Canadian, American and other United Nations troops has also been tuned up by the Dieppe operation since it holds out the prospect of more raids in the future giving soldiers of arms now in the British Isles a long awaited chance to get at the Germans.

11. The papers also published British and American reaction on Prime Minister Churchill's meeting with Joseph Stalin, emphasizing that results of these talks soon would be apparent.

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Vichy Learns About 10,000 Allies Were in Dieppe Raid

VICHY, Aug. 20 (P)—Stories of hand-to-hand combats in the streets of flaming Dieppe under a rain of shells from British artillery were told today in excited telephonic information which got through to Vichy from the scene of yesterday's battle.

Rough civilian estimates placed the number of allied raiders at about 10,000, mostly Canadians, landed in 300 to 400 small boats and tank scoops on the fortified beaches while 13 British warships hurled shells into the German coastal defenses.

The landing boats came in a huge wave along some 12½ miles of the coast. Beaching parties of Canadians, American Rangers, De Gaulle French and British fought through barbed-wire entanglements on shore and drove the Germans back into the low part of Dieppe some distance away, the reports continued.

The raiders forced an entry into the city and occupied part of the lower quarter, while the tanks, held back by anti-tank barriers which there was no time to destroy, aided by pouring cannon fire into the German ranks.

The city's population was reported calm and orderly while the raiders and the Germans fought in the streets.

First offhand estimates said about 30 civilians were killed. The Dieppe reports said the

allied troops withdrew about 3:30 p. m.

Maintaining a rear-guard fire, they reached the beach head which had been held since the landing. Then with a shout they left together aboard the motor scoops which had brought them.

French firemen still were spraying water on burning buildings, while overhead the sky was full of dogfights among hundreds of RAF and German planes, the RAF attacking and the Germans defending the German bombers which were aiming at the flotilla.

No expert opinion was available, but Dieppe citizens estimated the invading force at about 10,000 men and said perhaps twice that number were ready for action in larger transports offshore. [This follows the German line, the Nazis having claimed that they drove off a number of transports before troops were landed.]

These transports made as if to land men in two separate waves, but failed to do so under fire from coastal batteries still in German hands. Notably in the fortress on the other side of the town, the Dieppe accounts said.

French authorities expressed belief the operation was intended to be of greater scope than it was—perhaps a battle "lasting several days."

It was reported that the last wave of ships which approached shore but did not land men consisted of 26 large transports.

Move to Check Inflation Is Launched by Government

Continued from Page 1

giving to show something of the Commando spirit in answer to the accumulated criticism which lately has been rolling over the WPB because of shortages and disordered allocation of raw materials and he served notice that two things were going to happen.

WPB Housecleaning

One was that a wide-scale—the first since his tenure—housecleaning of the WPB staff was about to take place. It would be intended to free his personnel from second-rate executives who became entrenched in fairly high posts before Mr. Nelson took over.

The second was an unequivocal reassertion of the large powers over all arms procurement contained in the Presidential executive order establishing the WPB itself. As Mr. Nelson put it: "From now on anyone who crosses my path is going to have his head taken off."

But the only thing of importance that Mr. Nelson, after a brief absence from Washington, is moving quickly to create an atmosphere of "tough mindedness" in support of the WPB's authority to control war production and war priorities, but this atmosphere has not yet been translated into action effectively cutting through still over-lapping authority and confusion.

Mr. Nelson actually discharged a man Wednesday, not because he was inefficient but because he evidently talked prematurely to a newspaper correspondent. He was Frederick I. Libbey, an engineering consultant, who charged operational waste and inefficiency in the iron and steel branch. Mr. Libbey is out—no doubt for good reasons—but it is not yet clear whether equally vigorous action has been taken against "operational waste and in efficiency," assuming Mr. Libbey isn't entirely wrong in his diagnosis.

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Rancher of Cody Wyoming's G.O.P. Senate Nominee

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 20 (P)—E. V. Robertson, Cody merchant-rancher, appeared today to be the Republican nominee for the United States Senate.

With all but outlying precincts reporting in the State primary, Dr. A. G. Crane of Cheyenne, former Wyoming University President, was given little chance to overtake Mr. Robertson. The two outdistanced four others including Col. Tim McCoy, Thermopolis rancher and western film actor.

Mr. Robertson, a former Republican National Committee member, is seeking public office for the first time. If nominated, he will oppose Senator H. H. Schwartz in the general election.

Unofficially, in 626 of 689 precincts, Mr. Robertson received 7,583 votes; Dr. Crane 7,206.

Frank A. Barrett of Lusk built up a substantial lead over Charles E. Peterson, a former Republican nomination for Wyoming's seat in the House of Representatives.

In 609 precincts, Mr. Barrett polled 9,744 votes and Mr. White 8,275.

If nominated, Mr. Barrett will campaign against Representative John J. McIntyre of Douglas.

Dr. L. C. Hunt of Lander will seek to unseat Gov. Nels H. Smith in the November election. Dr. Hunt, a Democrat, and the Republican Governor both won nomination by an overwhelming vote.

Nonessential Work Banned in Canada As Victory Measure

OTTAWA, Aug. 20 (P)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, in announcing forthcoming regulations designed to mobilize all manpower in the war effort, said last night the Government has decided that nonessential civilian activities should be curtailed or eliminated.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been directed to take steps toward that goal, he said in a national broadcast.

Under proposed new measures, he said, unemployed persons would be required to accept work "for which there was special need. All but the very old, the very young and the disabled" must get behind the war effort, he said.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRVW.

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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

Shipping Balance Shifts Lately to Side of Allies

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—For the first time in more than six months there is a definite, but by no means conclusive, improvement in the shipping situation.

The reasons behind this are (1) that an extraordinary number of new ships are now being built, while (2) the Navy, by prodigious effort, has recently cut down submarine sinkings.

Officials warn, however, that maritime losses are still large enough to be considered a national calamity and that the submarine menace is a long way from being permanently beaten.

Nevertheless, a noticeable improvement has appeared and Washington believes that, with an intensification of maritime construction and naval patrolling, there is no reason why the U-boat cannot be defeated in this war as surely as it was during the last.

Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, new ships will enter the water in increasing numbers during the remainder of 1942 and during 1943. And it is considered highly important that a large number of these new vessels will be small naval craft designed particularly for the task of protecting convoys and of hunting down undersea raiders.

No Preponderant Gains

It is not possible to say whether allied construction now surpasses allied losses: although it is known that sinkings are still so high that, even if the Allies are no longer experiencing a net reduction in their tonnage, they are not adding to it at a sufficiently rapid rate to enable them to meet the demands for equipment on their many far-flung fronts.

As seen here, there are a number of factors which must be considered in assessing the shipping situation. On the favorable side there are:

1. The possibility that American construction of new shipping this year may be nearer 9,000,000 tons than the 8,000,000 tons envisaged in President Roosevelt's Victory Program.
2. The extension of convoying to the waters off the Eastern Coast of the United States.
3. The appearance of considerable numbers of fast, easy-to-build anti-submarine boats and of patrol planes and blimps.

On the unfavorable side of the ledger it must be noted, however, that:

1. The present drop in sinkings may be due to the periodic changing of the U-boat packs,

with new subs and rested crews on the way across.

Much Shipping Nullified

2. The Germans have forced thousands of tons of shipping to take refuge in protected waters each night, thereby cutting the efficiency of these vessels by approximately one-half.

3. American shipping needs are growing far faster than new tonnage can be added to this country's merchant marine. This results in a continuous gap between what the United States could do and what it is able to do in the way of aiding its allies and in strengthening its own forces.

In his candid statement on the war's status, issued Aug. 8, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said that "during the first half of this year sinkings of merchant shipping far exceeded new construction. The months of June and July showed a decided improvement in shipbuilding and in July the curve of submarine sinkings the world over turned downward."

"We hope that this trend will continue, but nobody can be sure; production of small vessels for the anti-submarine campaign is still lagging and in June was less than half of schedule. Even if shipbuilding continues to rise and sinkings to decrease, we shall probably be well into 1943 before we again have as much merchant shipping as we had on Dec. 7, 1941."

Convoys Help Much

There is good reason to believe that convoying along the Eastern Coast of the United States has had a lot to do with the drop in sinkings. Not long after the Navy Department announced that convoying had been instituted, the German radio admitted that U-boat commanders were having a more difficult time in American waters and that the United States was striking back vigorously and ingeniously.

Scores of long-range flying boats and blimps, as well as large numbers of swift surface craft are being put into patrol duty each month, which means that the pressure upon the submarines is mounting steadily.

It is believed that American mercantile construction is now in the neighborhood of 850,000 tons a month, the figure having been 790,000 tons for July and 732,000 tons for June.

By the end of this year, it is expected that new American construction will equal the disastrously high rate of sinkings which occurred this spring. If this is so, and if increased naval activity can continue to make life harder for U-boats, the allied maritime balance may eventually shift from red to black.

Federal Jury Clears Papers Of Printing Confidential Data

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (P)—The Chicago Tribune, the New York Times-Herald and the Washington Times-Herald legally had a clean bill of health today after a Federal grand jury investigation of their publication on June 7 of allegedly confidential naval information.

A statement by William D. Mitchell, special assistant to the Attorney General, at conclusion of the five-day inquiry said:

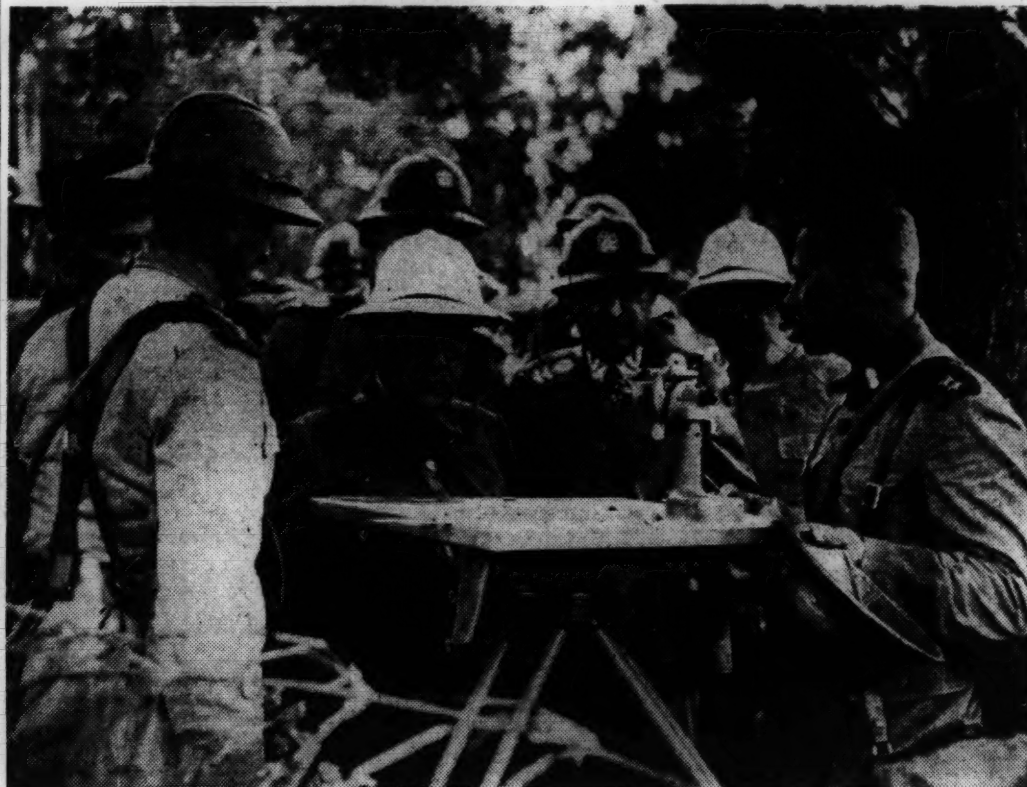
"The grand jury considering the matter of the publication on June 7 in the Chicago Tribune and in other newspapers, of an article relating to the Japanese Fleet in the Midway Battle, has decided that no indictment should be returned."

"I was asked by the Attorney General to come out here and conduct the inquiry, and in so doing to see that the grand jury had before it all the facts."

"I have conducted the inquiry as fully and fairly as I know how. Those under investigation were given the usual privilege of appearing before the grand jury and explaining their connection with the incident."

"The jury has considered the case fully and its conclusion that

Brazil's President and Officers



Associated Press

They See War Near for Their Country

President Vargas' (white helmet, foreground) denunciation of Axis "piracy" and another official's assertion that Brazil was at the "gates of war" are keeping Brazil's military leaders on the alert. Here Vargas is shown with some of his officers at Army maneuvers in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Directed Acquittal Verdict for Bahr Denied by Court

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20 (P)—Federal Judge William F. Smith denied today a defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal for Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, who is on trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Charles R. Hardin, Mr. Bahr's court-appointed counsel, told the court the Government had not shown any overt act by the former Buffalo, N. Y., student and athletic star, as charged in the indictment.

He also contended the Government had failed to support with evidence a statement by Mr. Bahr relating in scenario-like fashion the intrigue by which the Gestapo directed him to obtain information concerning American war production.

Judge Smith said he was "not impressed by defense arguments" and ordered the trial to continue.

The Government rested yesterday after placing Mr. Bahr's bulky statement in evidence.

In no place did the statement say that the former Buffalo, N. Y., scholar intended to carry out his instructions after his arrival in Jersey City from his native Germany, although it admitted he received \$7000 from the Gestapo.

Germans Held as Hostages As Sixth Brazil Ship Is Sunk

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 20 (P)—All Germans except diplomats who had embarked on the exchange ships Bage and Cuyaba were ordered held as hostages today by President Vargas shortly after the sinking of the sixth Brazilian ship in recent days was announced.

The ship, a coastal steamer, was sent to the bottom a few miles off the northeast coast after all aboard were ordered off in lifeboats.

The exchange ships already filled with German nationals, ready to sail for Lisbon in exchange for Brazil nationals. The voyages had been postponed earlier in the week when a crisis arose over the sinking of five Brazilian ships by Axis submarines, claiming the lives of perhaps 600 persons, including Brazilian troops.

The sixth U-boat victim, announced today, was the coastal steamer Jacar.

An official statement said President Vargas had decided that the "departure of Germans who had exercised any diplomatic functions here should be permitted; others must remain as hostages for our countrymen held at Compiegne."

[The Germans have a concentration camp at Compiegne, near Paris, for interned Brazilians and other Americans arrested in occupied France.]

One high official of the Government Navigation Line declared today that the sinkings, which brought Brazil into undeclared conflict with the Axis, were the result of "brazen operation of Nazi spies who informed on planned troop movements."

While Brazilian authorities indicated this nation's intention of battling Axis aggression but refraining from an outright declaration of war, a general roundup of spy suspects was pressed in coastal cities.

Among those held was Wilhelm Koenig, head of the German Tourist Bureau in Brazil and regarded as one of the most important Nazi operators in Brazil.

"Brazilians will know how to fight decisively and with or without arms will know how to die for Brazil," Air Minister Joaquim Salgado told an audience clamoring for action even as the nation's warships and planes combed the sea for raiders which have sunk five ships in recent days with a possible loss of more than 600 lives.

Señor Salgado said that silence on the Government's plans was necessary for the moment in order not to tip its hand to the Axis, but it appeared unlikely that President Vargas would decide in favor of an open war declaration.

Apparently representative of the general attitude was the statement of the well-informed editor, J. S. Maciel, Jr., who said that war actually exists already and there is no need of talking about a declaration.

The Government, meanwhile, having given free rein to anti-Axis demonstrations for two days, moved to re-establish some measure of coolness by canceling a student mass meeting last night in Rio de Janeiro and clamping down an 11 p. m. curfew.

Many armed police and soldiers patrolled the City's streets to avert disorders and attacks on Axis-owned shops, many of which have been wrecked.

Newspapers continued, however, to publish in large headlines the reported sinking of two Axis submarines and to demand strong action.

Latest published reports indicated that only 196 of the 836

Film V-Mail By U. S. Expanding

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (P)—V-mail, designed to speed mail to and from American soldiers in far-away places as well as to save shipping space, has passed the experimental stage and will be expanded, the postoffice department reported today.

Facilities already are in operation for photographing and producing V-mail to and from the United States and the British Isles, Australia, India, Hawaii, and similar service is planned for Iceland and other points where the volume may warrant, the department said.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Need to Point War Work At Labor Sources

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (P)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, said today that 19 per cent of the total volume of war production contracts awarded between May 1 and June 20 went to areas where the labor supply already was inadequate.

An additional 56 per cent went to areas of prospective labor shortages, while only 17.5 per cent was directed toward areas where there was a surplus of workers, he reported, declaring that much greater attention must be paid to the labor supply factor in awarding contracts.

"Effective utilization of the national manpower requires that additional war work should be directed toward areas with adequate labor supply and away from areas where labor shortages exist or impend," Mr. McNutt said in a statement.

"To increase contracts and labor demand in shortage areas will inevitably result in excessive migration, aggravated housing problems, increased pressure on overcrowded transportation and other community facilities."

"The result may well be inability to meet delivery dates."

At the same time, Mr. McNutt cautioned against any large movement of war workers currently laid off because of raw materials shortages and allied difficulties, and said these lay-offs had not lessened prospects of a developing labor stringency.

Emphasizing the growing seriousness of the labor supply situation, Mr. McNutt said a survey of 160 important labor market areas last month had shown current shortages of male labor in 35, an increase of two over June.

These shortages were principally in aircraft and shipbuilding centers, he said.

'E' Goes to Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20 (P)—The Builders of the Curtiss P-40 pursuit ship, receiving the joint Army-Navy "E" award for production, were told today by an Army Air Force procurement officer "time is not on our side" in the fight against the Axis, "we cannot delay."

"The Army-Navy production award stands for excellence," Col. Alonzo M. Drake, supervisor of the Central Procurement District at Detroit, asserted. "It also stands for expectancy that you will do even more. . . . We must speed these war planes to the army air forces."

President Guy W. Vaughan, accepting the award on behalf of the two Curtiss-Wright Buffalo plants, told employees "this pennant means that the Army and Navy appreciate your efforts in producing fighting aircraft which have won brilliant victories over the Nazis and the Japs in every theater of the war."

WPB Limits Motion Picture Film To What Movies Used Last Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (P)—The War Production Board has frozen all moving picture film in the hands of manufacturers, effective at 11:59 p. m. tonight, and announced controls, which will limit the movie industry to the amount of film used last year.

No standard-size, 35-mm film will be available henceforth for commercial advertising pictures, WPB ruled, and all other users, including the big movie studios, will have to apply to WPB for permission to buy unexposed film.

The 35-mm film for still cameras—the "condemned" type—was not covered by the order because production already had been controlled through allocation of materials, WPB said, and a new order affecting film for amateurs "will be issued shortly."

Principal purpose of the order is to assure the Army and the Navy all film needed by them for aerial observation and other military purposes. Other government agencies will get film for educational and morale building purposes only when their requests are approved.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

this first August

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Successful Letter Writing: Points on Export Letters

Seventeenth of 26 Daily Articles

By Allie E. Hower

Personal Letter Counselor
Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

What is this letter from South America?

"Knowing your ESTEEMED firm by reputation," writes Señor Mendoza, "we BEG to inform you that we are EXTREMELY interested in the sale of your shoes." Several similar paragraphs follow.

How shall we answer?

To get the READER'S point of view, so important in all letter writing, suppose we visit the good Señor. Arrived at his office, we broach the subject of shoes. What happens? He puts on his hat, closes his office, and shows us the sights. At intervals we are offered refreshments. Finally, pleased at our good fellowship, his confidence budding, he is ready to start a business friendship that will last through the years.

Now to our answer. On it must fall the responsibility of a personal interview. It must build friendship. It must inspire confidence.

Shall we write as though to Mr. Smith of Kansas? "We are glad to consider placing our Kansas City agency in your charge." Shall we say BEG and ESTEEM, words that we do not use in letters at home? Perhaps neither.

Match His Friendliness

Friendliness, graciousness, care of his needs, fair dealings—those are what our reader wishes. He knows we are North Americans. He does not expect us to ape him. But he does expect us to match his friendliness. And we want to. So we press a warm verbal handshake on him and start something like this: "Thank you sincerely for your welcome inquiry and for the complete information you have given us, etc." We try to cram twice as much friendliness into our opening, and even take twice as many words, as we would in writing Mr. Smith of Kansas. In direct ratio to the distance should our friendliness increase!

For the closing, our American style "hook" may seem a little abrupt to searching eyes thousands of miles away. Instead of saying, "Just pencil the information at the foot of this letter and return," often a good way in the United States, we had better be a little more ceremonious:

"When you have had an opportunity to decide about the type and sizes of our Waymore appliances, we shall be most grateful to have your views and instructions. Won't you please be sure to give the exact specifications, as we want very much to serve you exactly according to your wishes. We deeply appreciate your complete letter and look forward with great interest to hearing from you."

The English have a delightful way of writing letters, though a little wordy at times according to American standards. Prime Minister Churchill, so a report goes, wants the public officials to stop using "highfalutin, round-about language" and express themselves in plain English. "The receipt of your communication is hereby acknowledged with thanks" will give way, if Mr. Churchill succeeds, to "Thank you for your letter," and "Consideration should be given to the possibility of carrying into effect" which he is said to have cited as a particularly horrible example of "officialese," would probably become "We might try."

Whether our English friends are quick to agree with the Prime Minister, they have genuine ability. Look at the delightful naivete of the following two collection letters used by a splendid store in London:

One guinea is stopping me from closing my books for June.

Another guinea is the exact amount that you have intended to send but keeps slipping your memory.

One guinea is the amount of your account which has cost me a little difficulty in collecting.

Just one guinea.

Do you mind, Mr. Smith?

Yours faithfully

And here is a second one from the British Isles:

If we had suggested that you paid a further £1.00 before we delivered the last goods ordered, you would have been offended, and rightly so.

But we have since pressed you most courteously and patiently for payment of this small amount—without success!

At this stage, some firms find it necessary to engage gentlemen who charge a fabulous sum merely to write a formal letter. But before we even think about such a step, we make a last appeal and go half way towards minimising any trouble by sending the envelope for you to enclose £1.1.0.

Come, please do it now and be done with it!

Yours faithfully

"P. S. A letter from OUR legal friends is nothing like so polite."

Three Points to Remember

Firms in other lands aware about the same as American firms from a credit-granting and collection basis, according to reports of those who know through much experience. Collection losses are about the same in international as in national trade.

The treasurer of a great American exporting company gives three points to remember in writing export letters:

1. Consider the political background of the people you write to. This favors export transactions generally. 2. Use English as internationally spoken. Avoid American idioms. "Homey," for example, means "ugly" in England! 3. Devote an opening and a closing paragraph just to courtesy.

To sum up, be VERY FRIENDLY in export letters, and BE YOURSELF!

Noise of Children Ruled No Basis for Eviction

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20 (P)—The neighbor's children have a legal right to laugh and shout.

Justice of the Peace James N. Sabin heard the plea of property owners that Russell Martin and his family be evicted because the four children constituted a nuisance and disturbed the neighborhood.

But a family cannot be evicted just because the children are noisy, the Court ruled.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry

Author of "Whistle Round the Bend," "Lock Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," etc.

Chapter Seven

Lydia returned from her early morning visit to the beehouse and slid into a discussion with Martin, at the breakfast table, on the difference between civil and military offenses.

Could an ordinary civilian, when not called out as part of the militia, be arrested by the soldiers? she asked. And if so, for what offenses?

Martin had to think. Soldiers could be arrested by the civil authorities for any crimes, and for most serious offenses. But civilians could only be arrested by the military for acts which might weaken discipline or endanger the city. But soldiers had to be very cautious in intervening in civil matters or in even daring to touch a civilian, as town magistrates were very jealous of their rights and privileges.

That led Father to join in. Turning her apparent attention back to breakfast, Lydia had only to keep her ears open to make a nice, long mental list, starting with "resistance to a sentry," through "entering upon any part of the defenses without due authorization" and several others. It seemed that no soldier's court could try such offenses, and it was doubtful, too, if a civilian could be brought before a commandant except in time of military emergency. Only Major Peter Schuyler, as both Mayor and Commander-in-Chief of the town, would have jurisdiction.

After breakfast a little skillful maneuvering on Lydia's part led Martin to a private interview in the garden. His doubt grew to surprise as she explained her purpose. Surprise to interest. Then to enthusiasm, not unmingled with amusement.

Martin Promises

"I'll tell the Commandant as little as possible," Martin promised. "Once he hears it's to outwit Alderman Krol he'll be delighted. He hasn't forgotten the Alderman's interference with the defense of the city during the Mayor's absence."

Later that morning came the measured tread down the walk outside: a small body of marching men. So Martin pulled it off. The command "Halt!" The "Left Turn!" A rattle of grounded musket butts. Two formal strokes of the knocker, confirming that Martin appeared this time, not as a guest of the house, but on duty.

Should she run and open? But Groetmoeder was there first. Lydia, frozen to silence, heard the brief interview.

She could imagine Martin's low bow as he said: "I much regret, M'am, that duty requires me to enter your garden, and there arrest two offenders."

Groetmoeder's gasp of surprise. A pause. Then the sharp bang of a closing door.

"Where is your father, Lydia?" Poor Groetmoeder's hands were twisting her embroidered apron. "I must tell him at once. Such ingratitude from one we have honored as our guest!"

The click of the garden gate. "It's all right, Groetmoeder," Lydia tried to reassure her. "It's all for the best, truly it is." Hurriedly she slipped off her soft house shoes, stamped into her klompens, grabbed up a shawl.

Only Martin was in the garden. He had come alone to make the arrest. She was halfway down the path when she heard the formal tap on the beehouse door, and a yet more formal, "In the name of the King, open!"

Wolf came out with an amused grin, Andries with a flourishing bow and an empty hand extended in front of him. "Take, sir, my sword, but spare the women and children!"

Off for the Stadt Huis

Out through the garden gate, Lydia thought she caught a glimpse of Groetmoeder's face behind a curtained window. The file of soldiers came to attention and shouldered their muskets, amusement flickering across their wooden faces.

The little procession now starting was too cheerful and unconcerned, too friendly. Lydia, as a material witness, took her place behind the two prisoners, guarded on each side by a file of soldiers. Oh, dear, poor Groetmoeder, how concerned she must be!

The crowd that had gathered jammed the street from stoep to stoep and the procession could move only at a crawl. So slow the progress of the military escort and prisoners that word must have run ahead to the civil authorities. For halfway up Jonkers Hill Lydia could see, past bobbing heads, the crowd begin to open before them and the sheriff and four men, all armed, stretch out in front of Martin to bar his way.

The Ensign raised his hand; his soldiers halted. The Sheriff produced a paper, and demanded the immediate surrender to the civil authorities of Wolfert de Vos and Andries Mey. Anxiously Lydia waited, wondering what Martin would do. This was a risk she had overlooked, something she hadn't inquired about. Supposing a magistrate's written warrant outweighed the soldier's verbal orders? In growing panic she heard the Ensign temporize, request to examine the signature.

Now he was handing the document back again. Now barked out an order. "Fix bayonets!" A stir of excitement from the crowd, while the soldiers clamped bayonets from scabbards and slowly, it seemed to Lydia almost tum-

blingly, attached the long blades to the muzzles of their heavy firearms. A flash of light as Martin drew his sword and ordered "Forward, March!"

Hastily the Sheriff and his men stepped aside. In only a minute now they were at the Stadt Huis steps and the door of Albany's city hall stood open before them.

Martin spoke to an official just inside, called back, "The Mayor will see us now."

Puzzled officials led the way, and there, in a large oak-paneled room, sat Mayor Peter Schuyler in a massive, high-backed chair. Long nose pointing forward inquiringly, dark eyes taking swift inventory of Martin, of Wolf, of Andries, while his high cheekbones warned of risk of sudden anger.

Two Prisoners

"Well, what is it?" he barked.

"Two prisoners, sir," said Martin briefly. "Andries Mey, Wolfert de Vos. Arrested upon information of Lydia Vedder. Charged that unauthorized they did enter upon military property, to wit, the guardhouse of the Water Gate, and there did corrupt, or attempt to corrupt by means of gift, six soldiers of His Majesty's forces."

"A fantastic story," said Mayor Schuyler, surveying the prisoners. "I know all three. I've known their fathers and their mothers. Where's the bribe? Produce the bribe!"

Martin emerged from under the storm. "It's eaten, sir," he said blandly.

And then the story had to come out. At the tale of how the Greens had stolen the pig, the Mayor simply nodded. At the picture of Wolf and Andries struggling in the dark with a heavy, greasy, scorching burden, the Mayor's mouth relaxed. The scene in the guardroom made the corners of it twitch, and hastily subdued titlers arose among the audience.

"But why," asked the Mayor, not unreasonably, "did the prisoners take shelter in the Vedder beehouse?"

Martin cleared his throat. "It seems there was a warrant, a civil warrant, out for their arrest. Indeed, the Sheriff and his officers tried to take the prisoners from my escort, and even made a show of force, on the way to the Stadt Huis."

"So," said the Mayor. And suddenly his face was grave. Then, "First we will clear the situation. There is no charge, it appears, of pig-stealing. The charges are, accordingly, dismissed."

"There remains a more serious matter into which I must inquire. Clear the court," he ordered. "Now," said Mayor Schuyler as the door closed on all but the clerk, "we have played our play for the amusement of the public. But a warrant is out for the arrest of the two of you. What led you voluntarily to come here and set your heads in the lion's mouth?"

Andries Explains

Andries stepped forward. "I am accused by Alderman Krol of treachery. Of giving information to the French. I wondered why he should be so zealous, for it is general talk that he was disappointed when you returned, unscathed, from the battle of Laprairie. Nor could I see why, because I was half French, half Dutch, I should be suspected of helping the French against the Dutch, and not the Dutch against the French."

"Yet," the Mayor's voice was dangerously quiet, "twice news of our movement has been betrayed to the French, making our surprise attack on Laprairie no surprise and all but resulting in our defeat. Someone has the death of several of our townsmen upon his soul. Who is it?"

Lydia wondered what Andries would say. But he didn't name the Alderman directly.

Instead he told how, seeking a motive behind the burglar's accusation, he had scouted around the Krol farm and developed suspicions of his own. Following these up, he, Wolf, Wolf's slave, and a reliable Monawk called Antlered Deer, had watched an Indian in Krol's employment meet with a French Caughnawaga, talk a while and exchange muskets.

"Where was this?" demanded the Mayor. "And when?"

"We hid on a rock in the Hudson, at the south end of the Long Carry, to avoid being noticed by your returning forces. They had barely passed when the Indians met and made the exchange."

"My scouts reported a canoe, and white men," Andries smiled. "There was no canoe. Only the mark of a canoe on the beach, made by Antlered Deer."

"Where are the two Indians? Where are the muskets? We must have evidence."

But there, as Lydia knew, Andries' story weakened, for the Indians had eluded him.

Andries answered as best he could. Then Wolf stepped forward. Why, Wolf didn't know anything to add to what Andries had told.

To her surprise she heard of the stealing back of Andries' furs and of a letter Wolf had found inside the bundle.

The Mayor took the letter, and examined it in silence. And now she could see that he really did begin to believe. With the paper before him, he called the Ensign to his side, and asked his opinion of

The Story Starts Here

Lydia Vedder had concealed in her father's beehouse Wolfert de Vos, leader of the Blues, and Andries Mey, a member of the company, for both of whom Alderman Krol had issued warrants of arrest. Martin Cochran, a young English ensign and a member of the Albany garrison in these stirring Colonial times, was a guest in the Vedders' home. The charge against Andries was that information about the fort had leaked through him to enemy armies of French and Indians in the north. The charge against Wolfert was that he had helped Andries. The Blues were one of the Young Companies in which girls and boys, in Albany of Colonial days, were organized for social activities. Wolfert believed he and Andries had evidence that showed that Alderman Krol himself was engaging in communication with the enemy and that he was trying to avert suspicion by fixing it on them.

the accuracy of the information and of the drawn plan.

"Correct, sir, as far as my knowledge goes. But some of the information would be known only to the Commandant or . . ."

"Or to me and my council!" asked the Mayor.

The Mayor's clerk came hurrying in with papers. Impatiently Peter Schuyler set them aside. "This writing?" he asked the man. "Can you identify it?"

The clerk started to read it, then clucked alarm at the nature of the document.

"You know the hand? But, of course, and so do I, and a round dozen others can swear to it." The Mayor's brow furrowed again, and the room grew silent, deadly silent, while he considered.

At length, "There is good reason why we must conceal our knowledge of all this, all of us here in the room. Alderman Krol is not alone in this plot. And only by letting him enjoy a false sense of security can we trace, through him, his accomplices. Other, of course, than his son and his Indian agent, whom we already know."

Lydia's Story

Lydia's heart was hammering again. And his very next words gave her opportunity to speak. "Do any of you know any more which can set us on that trail? Have you even any suspicions?"

Lydia heard herself murmur, "Yes, sir." Then in a stronger voice, "I think I do," and saw the boys glance up with astonishment. Here was something they did not know about, information all her own. She stepped up to the table and began her story. Almost incoherently, she was afraid, at times. But the Mayor seemed to understand.

Already he knew of Krol's slave, Caesar, and of the money box into which all of Caesar's earnings had to be put. Lydia added the story of



Collection of the Smithsonian Museum of Art; Photograph Through Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York
Banks of the Oise, a painting by Henri Rousseau

Friends From Afar

Our Mail Bag

Readers of the Mail Bag who are hoping to win many friends through it will be interested in the following quotation from a letter that came in a few days ago from Nancy C., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

"I always wait each Saturday for our Thursday Monitor, when the Mail Bag is in it. I want to express my appreciation for its having started me on my favorite hobby. I now have 28 pen pals, and the number is still increasing."

"I have friends in Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, France, Peru, Argentina, South Africa, England, and all over the United States."

A fine distribution of friendships, Nancy. We wish other girls and boys who, through the Mail Bag, have made lots of friends in distant places, would write to tell us about them, too.

"I am an English girl, and I should like to correspond with American or Canadian girls of about my age," writes D. Constance W.-T. (14), of Cardiff, South Wales. "I like tennis and swimming and I collect small china or wooden animals."

To Start a Correspondence

Each boy or girl who sends a letter to this department, or asks to have his or her name printed, must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys. When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put the envelope in another, addressing the outside one to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

The Messerschmitt Is a German Fighter

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—10

By Freeman Cleaves

"Would you, please, tell me what kind of wood I should use to build the model airplanes in this series, and where to get it, and where to get celluloid to make templates?" writes John Broskevitch, of Bristol, Connecticut. As other readers may be seeking the same information that John wants, we shall answer his question here, besides sending him a letter.

Straight-grained hardwood, such as maple, birch and basswood, is the best for building scale model airplanes. If you send us a postal asking for the information, we can tell you of a place in New York City where you can get these supplies.

Cardboard for Templates

Cardboard, not celluloid, should be used for templates. Celluloid is used for making cabin windows and windshields, but is a little too good to be used for templates.

Celluloid is not needed for the scale models in this series, as cabin windows and windshields are not included.

The Messerschmitt ME 109, one of Germany's most popular single-seat fighters, was reported to have taken part in the December 7 attack on Pearl Harbor. This is the airplane that we shall build today.

Many Messerschmitts are built in Japan, but they have also borne the brunt of enemy fighting in Europe and Africa in aerial battles with the British RAF.

A Low Wing Monoplane

The Messerschmitt ME 109 is a low wing monoplane carrying four or more machine guns and a cannon that fires through its propeller hub.

The Messerschmitt has a relatively long fuselage with a short nose; its radiator is mounted beneath the engine. The trailing edge of the wing tapers slightly more than the leading edge to square-cut tips. It has a wing span of 32 feet, 5 inches and its overall length is 26 feet, 6 inches.

Materials needed: Fuselage block— $\frac{1}{8}$ inch by 1 inch by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Wing— $\frac{3}{16}$ inch by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Tail— $\frac{1}{16}$ inch by 1 inch by 3 inches.

Cut out the template patterns with sharp scissors and proceed to build the scale model Messerschmitt according to the methods

outlined in Articles 2 to 5 in this series.

Next Thursday, we shall publish patterns for the Supermarine Spitfire, famous single-seat fighter of the British RAF.

(This is the tenth in a series of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Send in Your Questions

Have you any questions about the construction of these scale model airplanes, that you would like to have answered? If so, send them in to us. We shall be glad to give you any information we can that will help you in working on your models. Address your letters to:

Model Airplanes,
Junior Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

If you have no questions, write to us anyway and tell us whether you are enjoying this series and what other crafts series you would like to see published on the page For Young People.

Hobby Enthusiasts

John Byk, Jessica Witteman and Thelma Souza

Our hobbyists today are John Byk of New Bedford, Massachusetts, Jessica Witteman of Beacon, New York, and Thelma Souza of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Sports—My Hobby

Since I was a lad of seven years, I have learned to enjoy sports. As I grew older, I found that reading sports stories and sports items made me feel greatly relaxed, especially after a hard day's work at school. For this reason I took up sports as my hobby. I figured that because of my being so interested in sports, my hobby could be greatly developed. This opinion is backed by the result of my great efforts.

I have scrap books of great players—old and new. On file with my scrap books, I have all the rules and much helpful advice concerning my four favorite sports—swimming, baseball, football, basketball. In these files, I also place photographs of famous ball players. I also have considerable sports equipment. I follow up my favorite sports by reading newspapers, sports stories, and by conversing with other ardent sports lovers.

I believe that every person should take an interest in sports. The adults would greatly benefit from it. After coming home from a hard day of work, they would be greatly relaxed if they took up a newspaper and read how their favorite team of players made out. Although some of the older people cannot play the more strenuous games, they can go swimming, which is one of the most healthful sports there is. They can also go bowling and play other less strenuous sports.

The greatest, if not the most important reason that sports should be taken up by people, and I think you will agree with me, is that they help to develop vigorous bodies. Nothing is more vitally important than this if we are to become victorious over Hirohito, Schicklgruber, and Mussolini. Don't you agree with me?

John Byk

Pictorial Records

I have a black book before me with "Photographs" engraved in gold on the cover. Inside are photographs, it's true, but also much other printed material.

This is my hobby—keeping a tangible record of things that have given me special delight. On the first page of this book are two pictures I snapped myself about two years ago. In red pencil are the date, persons involved, and my own criticism. One is the best I've ever made of a farmer, standing

Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—200 or 300 words. If yours is one of the best hobby letters we get this month, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for \$1 or \$2.

Get your letters written now and send them in soon. Remember—we are not limiting the number that will be successful in any one month. We want to get lots of good ones—and publish them, too. This invitation is extended to "Young People"—that is, those who are not over the usual college age.

Address your letters to:
Hobbies,
Junior Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

imposingly on a hay wagon drawn by two horses. Looking on, is John Gallagher, our next door neighbor.

In June, 1939, the King and Queen of England sped over the Albany Post Road to the President's home in Hyde Park. I stood for hours, camera in hand, waiting—but not patiently. At last they came, at sixty miles an hour and what I have as proof of their visit is a blurred snapshot of treetops and a telephone pole.

A letter in Chinese is one of my prizes. It came from the Orient to a Chinese laundryman in Beacon. At first he was reluctant to let me have the very thin paper, ruled with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch-wide red lines. The peculiar characters are written in thick black ink. It is located on a page with a Chinese saying and a few other morals.

I paste in my book little odds and ends I don't know exactly what to do with, but don't like to throw out. I have pictures of friends, the basketball squad in school (which is good, having won its ninth consecutive victory, when it played against Yonkers Commerce High, a censored letter from South Africa, the essays I wrote for The Christian Science Monitor some time ago, newspaper articles by me and about me, especially eute valentines, a closeup of a horse's head, the acknowledgment by a good chess player that I had him in a tough spot, and many others.

Jessica Witteman

Essay Writing Is My Hobby
Writing patriotic essays is the most wonderful and inspiring hobby a person could want to adopt.

My hobby has led me to thinking, has stimulated an interest in world affairs, and has helped me boost a cause which requires support now more than ever. Considering the less romantic side, writing has improved my sentence structure and punctuation, which has always been my one problem.

This hobby is the beacon guiding me through difficult times. It is an actual fact that after going through the typewritten sheets of my essays, I feel the world to be much brighter than it was a moment before, because the things of which I wrote, though written at intervals, prove to me that there is much more than greed and hate in the world.

In my opinion, writing has influenced the trend of my life. For, in place of stock markets, subways, and theaters, I see the picturesque sunset as it colors the horizon; I think of the immortal spirit of equality and human justice, that stirs the hearts of all free people. In other words, writing has made me conscious of the better things of life.

My hobby is drawing me closer to a career which I hope I may some day enter, journalism; it is keeping me in contact with this profession, that has survived bitter crises of American history.

Because of its sincerity and moral helpfulness, essay writing, my hobby, is "tops."

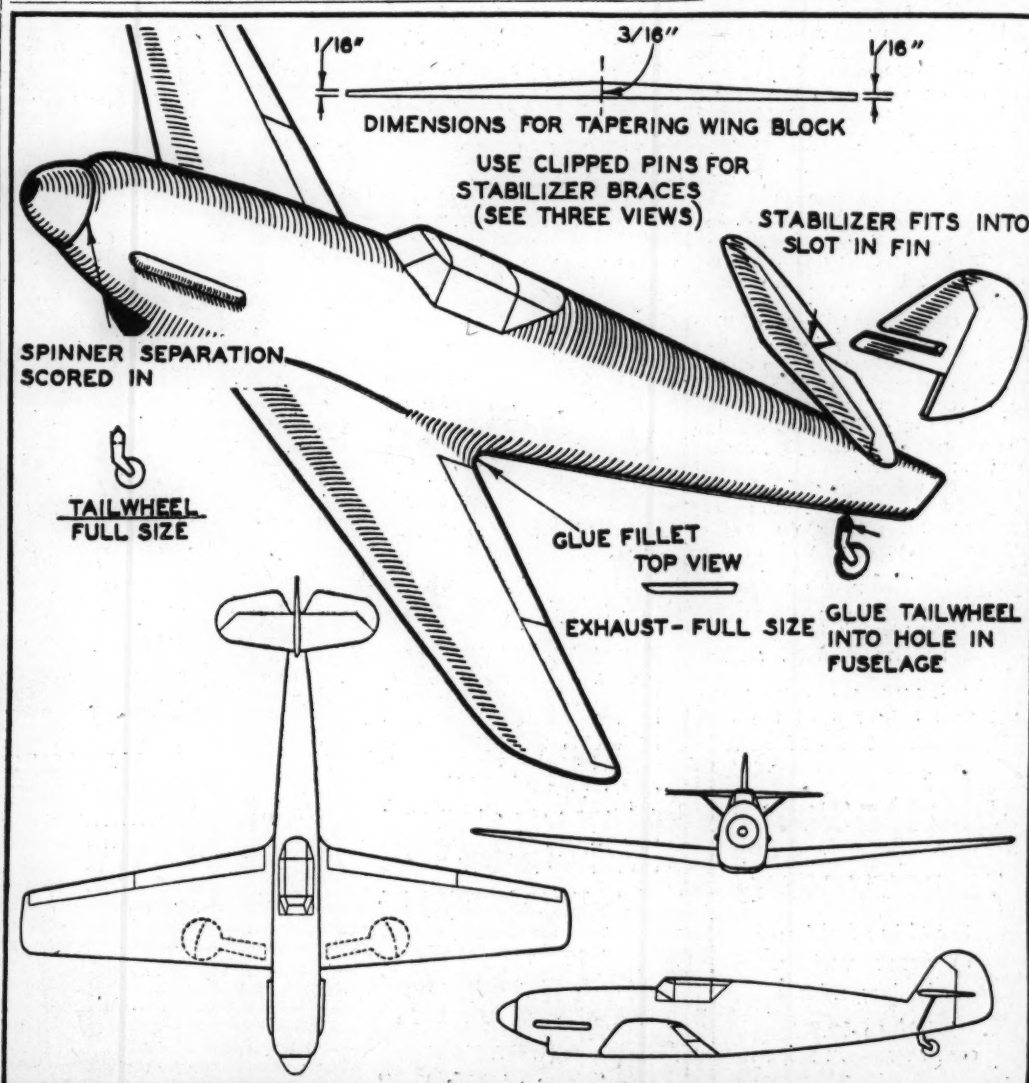
Thelma Souza

To a Humming Bird in the Desert

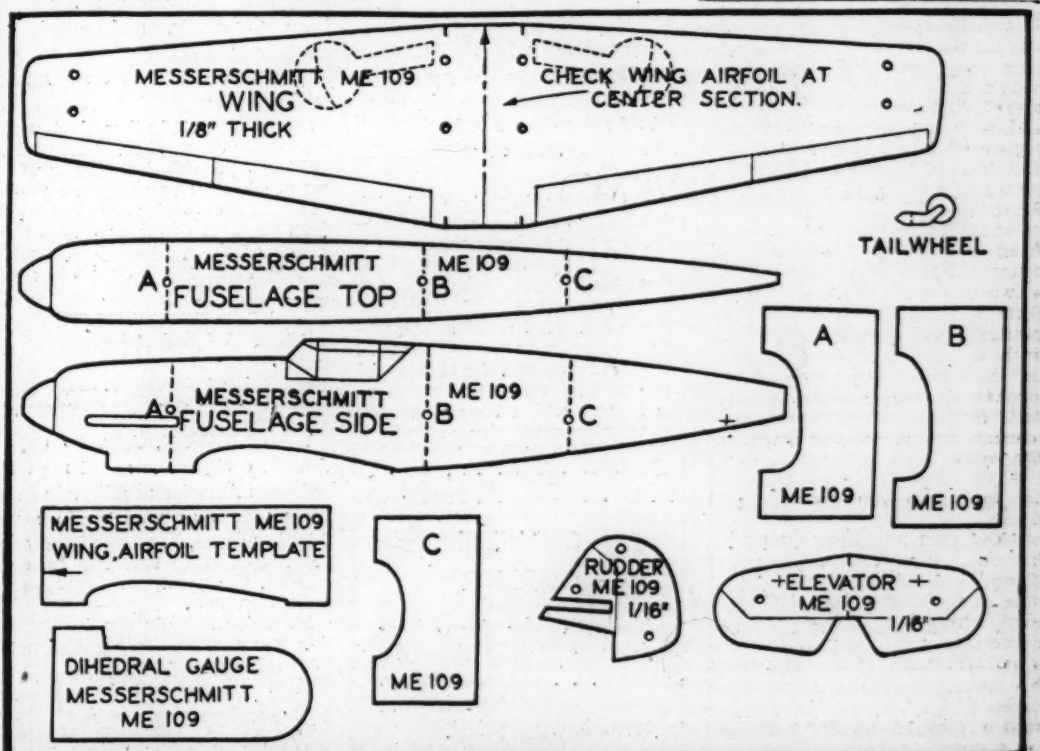
What do you here, you wheel of gauze.
You flying flower, you winged jewel?
How dare you hang your bauble flights
Between red rocks and skies as cruel?

Yet here with that same nonchalance
You sip, as in the phlox of Maine,
And having sipped, whirr off once more
With that remembered, light disdain.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH



Messerschmitts were reported to have been in the raid on Pearl Harbor



Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association
Templates for the Messerschmitt, ME 109

Bats Discarded by Tony Lupien Factor in Latest Batting Spree of Jim Tabor

Red Sox Third Baseman Pounds Yankee Pitching

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox went into their Yankee series final this afternoon with a new confidence. Not that they were still nursing an ambition to win the pennant. Only a series sweep could have kept that hope alive. But in this stretch drive to put the clincher on second place, Manager Joe Cronin was assured of a new batting spark from Jim Tabor. "Rawhide" put on a one-man show at Fenway Park yesterday as the two top American League clubs split a double-header before more than 38,000.

Tabor drove in four runs in Boston's 6-4 victory in the opener, clouting his seventh and eighth homers and his triple pushed across the lone Red Sox tally in Ernie Bonham's 2-1 triumph. Today's final, therefore, found the Yankees still 11½ games in front of the race.

Lupien Bats
There is an interesting angle to the Tabor spurt in the batter's box and Tony Lupien told it this morning over the telephone from his home in Lexington.

"Five or six days ago I wired an order to the Louisville Slugger factory for some new bats," said the first baseman. "But when they arrived I discovered that they were about an inch longer and a couple of ounces heavier than I wanted. I was going to send them back, but Jim Tabor picked one up, hefted it, and decided to keep two. They must have been what he was looking for, because you know how he has been pounding the ball since."

Of course, it may be a little far-fetched to attribute the third sacker's comeback to a couple of bats. Just the same, the "feel" of a new bludgeon can give a hitter new confidence and confidence is half the battle in the base-hit game.

Kept Hustling
You know how Tabor's slump at the plate has chased him for several weeks; how Joe Cronin himself took over the "hot corner" for a while, with the idea of giving his regular a rest; how Jim had tried about everything known to a ball player in his efforts to shake it; and how the fans along the third base side of the grandstand had started to "ride" him. But Tabor, in the language of the dugout, is one of the "fightingest" ball players in the game; and he stayed in there swinging and hustling because that is the only way he knows how to play ball.

The talk of the league today is Tex Hughson, another Red Sox star. The tall Texan with the best assortment of mound "stuff" in the league has won 10 since the last week in June and 18 since the middle of May. Hughson's record is sensational on its face value; but much more so when we recall that he waited until May 16—a solid month after opening day—for his initial win. He has had 15 complete efforts and a pair of shutouts.

Briefs... Tomorrow is an open date in the Hub... The game originally scheduled between the Braves and Phils was postponed May 10 as part of a double-header... However, the Braves

National League				
Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.	
Brooklyn	30	35	.466	
St. Louis	30	35	.466	6½
New York	25	40	.385	16½
Cincinnati	25	40	.385	22
Pittsburgh	24	41	.366	25
Chicago	24	41	.366	29½
Boston	18	47	.277	34½
Philadelphia	17	48	.261	46

Results Aug. 19
Brooklyn 11, Boston 1.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 2.
Only games scheduled.

American League				
Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.	
New York	30	35	.466	
Boston	26	39	.400	11½
Cleveland	25	40	.385	16
St. Louis	25	40	.385	16½
Detroit	20	45	.303	20
Chicago	20	45	.303	25
Washington	17	48	.261	28½
Philadelphia	16	49	.243	34½

Results Aug. 19
Boston 6, New York 4.
New York 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 0.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 1.
Only games scheduled.

play singles here Saturday and Sunday with the Phils before making their final western tour of the National League... Casey Stengel dropped another one-sided contest at Brooklyn yesterday, 11-1... It was the play-off of one of the games lost here a week ago last Sunday... The 37,561 paid and 1,253 service men was the largest week-day crowd of the season at Fenway yesterday... The only larger gathering was the 38,010 and 2,000 service men on Sunday, August 17, when the Sox beat the Phils 10-0.

Tex Hughson has pitched only one bad game this year... On June 25 he was driven out of the box in the eighth inning at St. Louis... His other losses were 3-1 to Chandler at Yankee Stadium May 25 and by a similar tally to the White Sox and Orval Grove at Fenway June 6... Like Christy Mathewson, Hughson is sometimes hit freely, but not with runners on the bases... Charley Keller, who hit a homer in both games yesterday, winning the second in the ninth inning, now has 21... Ted Williams for the first time penetrated the dead center field bleachers near the flagpole... The Sox play at Philadelphia tomorrow night.

Kennedy's Penalty First Major Incident of 1942

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The golf millennium has not arrived, meaning a season sans any red-hot controversy over the rules with something important at stake. It took last week's Rhode Island open championship to provide the major incident of 1942, with Lester Kennedy of Cambridge forced to await yesterday's decision from the Rules Committee of the United States Golf Association which gave him a two-stroke penalty for playing the wrong ball and which consequently cost him the R. I. championship.

The point at issue was whether Kennedy got a 4, a 5, or a 6 at the 15th hole of his second round in the R. I. open. The facts, as related by Charlie Hartley, the R. I. Association Secretary, were that Kennedy's tee shot headed toward the rough and a parallel brook, in which it so happens the water is now running high. When the players, their caddies, and spectators arrived at approximately the spot where the ball disappeared, a ball was espied in the water. Kennedy's caddy demurred going after it, the water being so deep; but Kennedy assumed it was his, so dropped another ball with the usual penalty of a stroke and played it.

Kennedy's Ball Found
All hands moved along and had not gone far when Kennedy's ball was discovered in the rough. The ball in the brook that he thought was his had been recovered, meantime, and proved not to be Kennedy's. The Cambridge pro then played the hole out with both balls and, with the ball from the rough, registered an ostensible 4; with the ball dropped beside the brook, a 5, taking a one-stroke penalty. The Rhode Island officials subsequently ruled that his ball played originally from the tee was the one that counted, but that he had incurred a two-stroke penalty under Stroke Rule 2, paragraph 2: "If a competitor play a stroke or strokes with a ball other than his own, he shall incur a penalty of two strokes. He shall then play his own ball." But, in view of all the circumstances, it was decided to submit the whole thing to the U. S. G. A.

A Providence sports commentator took issue with the State officials on the two-stroke (or strokes) with a ball other than his own. "Certainly the ball that Kennedy dropped and played beside the water hazard was 'his own,' from the factual point of ownership; but as a substitute for a ball which events proved was not his own, that point is not well taken. One might say, for example, that a player who finds his ball in a poor lie might drop a half dozen balls around the same spot, select one with a good lie, pick it up and play that ball, and

Boston Pitching				
Games	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Chase	10	3	.769	
Salv	10	3	.769	
Brown	10	3	.769	
Terry	10	3	.769	
Butland	10	3	.769	
Wagner	10	3	.769	
Wagner	10	3	.769	
Wagner	10	3	.769	
Wagner	10	3	.769	
Wagner	10	3	.769	

Don Moffett, DePauw's athletic director, has been commissioned a captain in the Army Air Force.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World, Associated Press
At the left are a good big man—Al Bioris of Georgetown—and a good little man—Andy Tomasie of Temple—both of whom are practicing with Bob Zuppke's all-star college squad which will play the pro Chicago Bears in Chicago Aug. 28. At the right, Lieut. (j. g.) Gardner Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., talks with the Ecuadorian star, Francisco Segura, about their participation this week in the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament at Longwood Cricket Club. The inset is a picture of Tex Hughson of the Boston Red Sox, who beat the New York Yankees Wednesday to become the first American League pitcher to win 16 games this season.

Latin Stars In Headlines At Longwood

By Wendell A. Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those Latin made good to the lovers of tennis at the Longwood bowl tournament yesterday. Francisco Segura of Ecuador, and Alejo Russell of Argentina displayed the best tennis of this 48th running of the Bowl, and some of the most inspiring of the entire summer in leading the field into the semi-final round of the men's.

Good-Will Neighbors
But it was the good-will neighbors from Latin America who stole the show yesterday, as they probably will the rest of the tournament. Both had excellent "wins," though Russell's possessed more of the upset classification. He downed Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, third-seeded nationally, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, in the stand-out match of the day.

The national clay court champion and intercollegiate titlist has been playing some of the finest tennis of his career this summer, and yesterday was no exception. But Russell, again slow in warming up his forceful forehand, took one set to break down the confidence of the steady and excellently volleying Greenberg, before gaining the edge of ultimate victory. Once Russell's forehand assumed its unflinching accuracy in passing shots and deep angled placements, Greenberg was forced from the net and Russell took over the offensive, never to relinquish.

Determined Strategy
It was a battle of determined strategy in which the increasingly popular Argentine scored the decisive blows. This was his finest win in the States, and should he continue the brand of tennis displayed the past two days at Longwood, the national singles can boast another championship contender.

Segura is the Longwood favorite, without a doubt. Wiry "Pancho" couldn't have been matched better than his opponent of yesterday, Dave Freeman, former national junior's champion and four years national badminton titlist. Freeman, now a Harvard post graduate student, is a bouncer, too, and the fans were treated to some amazing tennis which included chills, spills, and laughter.

Sharper Volleying
Freeman has been "off" more than "on" tennis courts since winning the juniors in 1938, but yesterday his volleying was even sharper than of that year, and his service, at times, unusually commanding. Both Segura and Freeman are court cats, but it was blond Dave's anticipation that kept him in the match against the round-house, two-fisted, sharpshooting Segura. Segura won by 7-5, 11-9. Top-seeded Lieut. Gardner Mulloy also gained the round of four with a straight-set victory over Edward Moylan, Trenton, 6-1, 6-4. He was due to meet Russell today in a semifinal match.

In the Dugout

with Rumill
Red Sox Watch the Yankees

The Red Sox were sitting on their bench at Fenway Park, watching the Yankees take batting practice. Big Johnny Lindell was at the plate. "There's a real good hitter," said Ted Williams. "In fact, a pretty good ball player. He can hit, pitch, and run like a deer. And he can drive a ball out of the park."

Hasset Good
"Just the same, I'll still say he's a good hitter, and every day, until he shows me differently," Williams added. "Somebody told me he hit .360 when he was playing the outfield in the Pacific Coast League," Williams said.

Powerful Man
"There's a powerful man," Williams said, as Charley Keller walked in front of the batting cage. "His wrists are almost as thick as his arms. Look at that one—it's over the bull pen and into the bleachers. He sure can blow them out there. He ought to hit .400 in this league, if anybody does. Look at him run."

Club's Leading Golfer
CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (P)—Now infielder Skeeter Webb can call himself the Chicago White Sox leading hitter, at golf, that is. In the club's annual golf outing yesterday, Webb carded a 42-35-76. Three strokes behind came Manager Jimmy Dykes with a 79. Outfielder Myril Hoag and Coach Muddy Ruel tied for third with 85's.

"B" Golf Canceled
Cancellation of the Class B championship, originally scheduled at the Woodland Golf Club, Aug. 26-28, has been announced by William O. Blaney, Acting President of the M. G. A.

Boston Batting									
AB	R	H	RBI	AVG	AB	R	H	RBI	AVG
Carey	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Williams	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Peck	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Doerr	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Newman	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Crowl	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Di Maggio	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Casino	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Finney	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Tabor	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Peacock	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			
Campbell	401	101	140	28	.250	1,000			

Minor Leagues
Results Aug. 19
By the Associated Press
International League
Buffalo 5-2, Jersey City 0-4.
Newark 4-0, Rochester 1-0.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Results Aug. 19
By the Associated Press
American Association
Toledo 3, Columbus 2.
Milwaukee 1-7, Kansas City 0-1.
Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 1.
Indianapolis 4, Louisville 3 (13 innings).
Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 7-0, Oakland 0-2 (1st game 11 innings).
Seattle 5, Portland 4 (10 innings).
San Diego 3-2, Sacramento 2-1 (2d game 11 innings).
Texas League
Beaumont 5, Oklahoma City 3.
Houston 2, Dallas 1.
Fort Worth 2, San Antonio 1.
Tulsa-Shreveport postponed.
Southern Association
Nashville 11-8, Chattanooga 10.
Knoxville 11-2, Atlanta 3-10.
Memphis 7-2, Birmingham 3-4.
Birmingham 6-1, Scranton 3-0.
Williamsport 5-6, Springfield 1-4.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press
Today a Year Ago

Dodgers' National League lead cut to one and one-half games as Cardinals won double-header from Boston while Brooklyn beat Pirates once.

Three Years Ago

Seymour Greenberg, Chicago, and Marta Barnett, Miami, won men's and women's National Public Parks tennis titles.

Five Years Ago

United States women, led by Alice Marble and Helen Jacobs, won first three matches of Wightman Cup tennis series with Great Britain.

The Army turned down Clint Wager, who starred in football at St. Mary's college in Minnesota. Clint was too tall, 6 feet, 6½ inches. So he has signed to play football with the Chicago Bears.

Bill Dickey was taking his swings. "I think Bill is going into the Navy," Williams said. "I'm not sure, but I think he is. I was talking with him earlier and he said to me: 'I'm playing with the wrong team.' I asked him what he meant and he said: 'You'll find out in about 12 days. I've got a hunch he's headed for the Navy.'"

"Red Rolfe fooled a few people," the reporter said. "Some thought he'd never play ball again."

"He's played all right against us," Williams said.

"I understand Red will get a long-term contract to coach at Yale pretty soon," Carey said. "He'll handle both baseball and basketball. And I think he'll do all right. He's just the type for that kind of a job. He'll be at home on the campus."

"Is Gordon as good a hitter as his average suggests?" a writer asked Williams.

"Well, I don't mean to take anything away from the fellow," Ted answered, "but I'll always maintain that any hitter is no better than his lifetime average. Look that up and you'll get your answer. However, I will say that I think he's a better hitter this year than ever before. I'll give him that much."

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No More Expenses Decried By U. S. L. T. A. for Duration

Tennis "bums"—to use the common, if not exactly polite, designation—are cut for the duration. That is the definite house-cleaning accomplished by the United States Lawn Tennis Officials this year. Of course, the call to the services plus the professional turn of Bobby Riggs and Frankie Kovacs, co-stars of last year, have helped to accomplish in one fell swoop what it would have taken the U. S. L. T. A. at least five years to do.

Kovacs himself might have started this definite house-cleaning. The Clown Prince of tennis made an advance publicity trip to Boston last winter, sat down at luncheon with invited local writers and radio men, and promptly entertained.

Loosed Bombshell
In the midst of gales of laughter caused by Kovacs' natural antics, the youngster loosed the bombshell that was heard round this country's courts. He was asked how he liked professional tennis, and if there was any money in it.

"It's nothing like amateur tennis, for money I mean," the honest Kovacs replied. "Why, when I played one of the Southern California tournaments with the last year, I made \$500 for the week."

There were raised eyebrows from the assembled press, and one of the number naturally asked the censorship query, "Can we print that?"

At Longwood
The jolly Kovacs answered with "sure, and I'd like to see Perry Jones' face when he reads it." (Jones is Secretary of the Southern California Tennis Association.)

Proof that tennis "bums" are out for the duration can be seen in the current running of the Longwood Bowl this week, principally in the case of Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif.

Schroeder, highest ranking player in active competition this summer, wanted board and room in order to play here. And Longwood officials turned down his entry. Schroeder would have "made" something out of this tourney, for it is now totally lacking in number of name stars.

But the U. S. L. T. A., and especially such member affiliates as the Longwood Cricket Club, have gone "overboard" on the house-cleaning.

Schroeder Not a "Bum"
Now, Schroeder is not a "bum." He's a hard-working youngster, with little or no financial means, awaiting his commission rating in the United States Navy. The Longwood Bowl is being played to help the United Service Organizations, and the entry of Schroeder would have more than paid the \$20 or so in meals it would have cost the Bowl.

It's a common custom for tournaments to allow board and room for the players. Many of the players now at Longwood are living in homes of members or friends of Longwood. Their meals are always ready.

But, say officials, Schroeder is of the school of Jake Kramer, Riggs, Kovacs and right on down the list and must be wiped out. What will happen after the war?

When Hugh Mulcahy was with the Phils he bunked at the Boulevard Hotel in Miami. Now he's in training there to be an army officer.

Signaling of the former Boston Bruin defense star as General Manager and coach was announced last night by S. Edgar Danahy, President of the Buffalo team, who said the Springfield players will be transferred here.

Just how many of the Indians will report to Buffalo depends on whether the Canadian Government allows its hockey players to come to the United States for competition, Shore declared.

Owner as well as manager of the Springfield team, Shore said he was forced to discontinue hockey there when the U. S. Army took over the Springfield Arena, site of the club's home games.

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Soldier Room Only

THIS IS a tale of two parents who thought they could combine vacation with visiting their soldier son, and forget war for a while. Like a portent, a detachment of khaki-clad recruits, marching in the June-day sun, held up their taxi so that they all but missed the train.

En route to New York, they had lunch amid a throng of service men on leave. From New York to Virginia, they lived in a crowded world of khaki—civilian dress filling up the chinks. New-made soldiers streamed up and down the aisle or stood in knots, singing lustily and trying to conceal with badinage their shy attempts to get acquainted. A husky top-sergeant, whose smile was bigger than his bark, kept a degree of order.

On their way to the diner, they were informed that one hundred and fifty soldiers must be fed first. Then, if there was more in kitchen, they could take pot-luck. They did. And not only the waiters were witted.

The little station at Petersburg was alive with khaki—a flutter of bright summer frocks showing through. The hotel, the streets, spilled soldiers on week-end pass. The parents had done well to reserve the large, airy room with its two over-sized beds. For they were not the only visiting relatives.

That night the son slept beside his father. And the mother lay long awake, computing the years now thus summed up.

"He looks very handsome in his uniform," she reflected, as next evening another train bore them farther south.

A young soldier with the dewy countenance of sixteen years, though he claimed twenty-two, carrying the snack his mother had put up in a paper bag, was to drop off for his camp at 3 a. m.

"Petersburg is my home town," he said in his soft southern drawl. "I would so like to have trained there."

During the day, one young woman spent hours in the dressing-room, shaking out and trying on the garments in her overstuffed suitcase. She emerged late in the afternoon, fresh as a new-blown flower; she had somehow managed a fresh flower for her hair, and was met at a small way-station, where blue duffel-bags were piling high on the platform, by a trig little petty officer who kissed her long and soundly as the entire carload, soldiers mainly, looked on and cheered.

At last Miami—in off season. Surely here there would be room. There was. A room with a view, and a dimout. One must be careful to keep the Venetian blinds drawn, shutters tight, when the lights were on. Men in khaki and men in white gazed into shop windows, flocked the restaurants, the movies,



"QUIET DAY": A Lithograph by Stow Wengenroth

STOW WENGENROTH is a lithographer with ingenuity. In his late thirties, he has already produced enough plates to establish his reputation as a foremost craftsman on the stone block. He has an eye for novel and characteristic subject matter and he handles his material with responsibility and bravura. When necessary, Mr. Wengenroth can work with utmost precision, making surfaces

smooth and outlines clear and sharp. On the other hand, he may omit the meticulous touch in the moments when generalization is desirable. Never does he slur over the requirements of clear statement in portraying architecture. "Quiet Day" shows a scene at Wellfleet, Cape Cod. Two stalwart willow trees command the eye while the dunes in the background make luminous contrast.

Göttliche Vollmacht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

NACHDEM Jesus einmal in der Synagoge zu seinen Landsleuten gesprochen hatte, ging er in das Haus seines Jüngers Simon. Dort fand er Simons Schwiegermutter mit einem harten Fieber behaftet; und sie baten ihn für sie. Und er trat zu ihr und gebot dem Fieber, und es verließ sie. Und alsbald stand sie auf und diente ihnen" (Luk. 4, 38. 39). Was für ein schönes und inspirierendes Beispiel der Ausübung göttlicher Vollmacht diese Heilung war! In Erwiderung der Bitte seiner Freunde heilte der Meister das Weib; und so vollständig war die Heilung, daß sie „alsbald aufstand und ihnen diente“.

Christus Jesus sprach immer mit Vollmacht. Er begegnete jeder Disharmonie, die sich ihm darbot, mit der erhabenen Gewißheit, daß „das Wort Gottes lebendig und kräftig ist“ (Hebr. 4, 12), und daß es jederzeit die Harmonie unfehlbar wiederherstellt. Er überwand jedes materielle Gesetz. Er ging auf dem Wasser, weckte die Toten auf und machte die Kranken gesund. Er wußte, daß das geistige Gesetz den materiellen Annahmen überlegen ist, und dieses Verständnis gab ihm göttliche Vollmacht über alle Disharmonie. Er liebte das geistige Gesetz und wandte es an, und durch das Verständnis dieses Gesetzes vollbrachte er viele wunderbare Werke. Er verstand, daß das Leben Gottes ist, daß es gut und nicht böse ist, und dieses Verständnis war die Grundlage seiner Beweise.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist eine Religion der Vollmacht. Ihre Lehren befähigen einen, mit Vollmacht zu sprechen. Niemand braucht Böses zu erfahren. Wer sich auch nur einigermaßen der Allheit des Guten und der Nichtsheit des Bösen bewußt wird, kann zu Krankheit und Disharmonie jeder Art mit Vollmacht sprechen. Das göttliche Gemüt gibt uns diese Vollmacht. Gott weiß nichts vom Bösen; daher kann auch der Mensch, der zum Bilde Gottes gemacht ist, nichts davon wissen. Man braucht nur diese Tatsache zu erkennen, um über alles, was mit der vollkommenen Schöpfung nicht übereinstimmt, göttliche Vollmacht auszuüben.

Weder Krankheit noch Sünde kann ohne unsere Zustimmung in unser Gedankenheim kommen, und wir haben göttliche Vollmacht, beiden den Einlaß zu verweigern. Gott hat dem Menschen Freiheit gegeben, und keine versklavende Annahme kann den vollen Ausdruck dieser Freiheit verhindern. Ein leidender, furchtsamer Sterblicher ist nicht der Mensch, um in solcher Begriff von Menschheit und in einem Augenblick angenommen werden. Viele, die unvernünftig der Sünde, unehrlichen Gewohnheiten, der Täuschung, der Grausamkeit und Ähnlichem in ihrem Denken einen Platz verweigern, wissen noch nicht, daß sie die gottgegebene Fähigkeit haben, Krankheit auf derselben Grundlage zu verneinen und auszutreiben, auf der sie Sünde verneinen und austreiben. Sowohl Krankheit als auch Sünde sollten bloß als Versuchungen, an ein von Gott getrenntes Selbst zu glauben, angesehen werden.

Ein unharmonischer Zustand ist nicht wirklich als ein anderer, und wir sollten wissen, daß wir über alles, was dem Guten unähnlich ist, gottverliehene Macht haben und uns in der Stärke des unendlichen Gemüts erheben können, das Böse zu verneinen und auszutreiben. Der Mensch ist das Bild

des unendlichen Gemüts; er ist glücklich, freudig und frei. Er ist zufrieden, vollständig und nie in der Knechtschaft der Sünde oder des Leidens. Diese Tatsachen sind beweisbar, und nichts Wirkliches steht ihrem Erkennen und Beweisen im Wege.

Ein Beispiel der Ausübung göttlicher Vollmacht in menschlichen Angelegenheiten war die Erfahrung eines Christlichen Wissenschafters beim Überwinden eines heftigen Influenzaanfalls. Er war den ganzen Tag über sehr krank gewesen und ging mit hohem Fieber früh zu Bett. Als er versuchte, sein Denken über den Krankheitszustand zu erheben, fiel ihm die Geschichte von der Heilung der Schwiegermutter Simons ein. „Christus Jesus gebot dem Fieber mit Vollmacht“, dachte der Wissenschaftler. „Er rügte nicht die Kranke, daß sie das Fieber annahm, sondern er wies die Annahme zurecht, und das Fieber war geheilt“. In dieser Weise sprach der Wissenschaftler mit großem Nachdruck zu der Annahme, indem er den Sinn des Unbehagens und des Schmerzes zurechtwies und darauf bestand, daß Gott, die göttliche Liebe, nie Schmerzen und Leiden verursacht. Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 421): „Bestehe mit Nachdruck auf der großen, alles umfassenden Tatsache, daß Gott, der Geist, alles ist, und daß außer Ihm kein anderer ist. Es gibt keine Krankheit“.

Der Wissenschaftler fand bald, daß sein Denken klar war und er wußte, daß die Krankheit dem Wort Gottes weichen mußte. Am nächsten Morgen war er ganz gesund, und er stand auf und konnte völlig frei seiner täglichen Arbeit nachgehen. Später konnte er anderen durch ähnliches Denken die Influenza überwinden helfen. Bei jedem Problem erzeugt die Erkenntnis der Kraft der göttlichen Vollmacht Harmonie.

Wir müssen wie unser Meister mit Vollmacht sprechen, und wir müssen glauben, daß unsere Gebete erhört werden. Nichts ist für den Beweis der Wahrheit wesentlicher als eine ehrliche Überzeugung von der Macht der göttlichen Liebe und der Glaube an unser eigenes Verständnis der Harmonie und an unsere Fähigkeit, sie zu beweisen. Jeder, der ehrlich bestrebt ist, in Übereinstimmung mit den in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gezeigten geistigen Idealen zu leben, kann diese Wissenschaft beweisen, indem er Krankheit heilt und sich und die Seinen gegen Leiden und Unheil schützt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 28): „Die göttliche Wahrheit, das göttliche Leben und die göttliche Liebe gaben Jesus Gewalt über Sünde, Krankheit und Tod. Es war seine Mission, die Wissenschaft des himmlischen Seins zu enthüllen, zu beweisen, was Gott ist, und was er für den Menschen tut“. Wir haben dieselbe Mission wie der Meister, und unsere Vollmacht kommt von derselben Quelle. Wir sind daher göttlich ermächtigt, zu aller Disharmonie als ihr Meister zu sprechen und sie so zu überwinden und ihre Nichtsheit zu beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

With a Rare and Exotic Quality All Its Own

THIS IS a liquid, lonely world and the settlements, what few there are of them, lie far apart. Yet this Delta country teems with a life, at once primitive and modern, peculiarly its own; a life almost unknown to the outside world of headlines and neon glitter, almost unknown even to New Orleans itself, which it nourishes in so many ways. It is a land weird, sinister, and unfriendly to the unsympathetic stranger, but to the initiated it has a rare and exotic quality all its own, a quality unmatched by any other place in the United States.

There is the strange beauty of moss-streamed live oaks in fog so thick you can almost gather it with a bucket; and in windy, sun-filled days when the clouds, in arrays of colors beyond naming or white as growing cotton, march up from the Gulf in towering, tumbled mountain ranges; and everywhere the earth is endlessly green. . . . Overhead live many of the loveliest of

American birds. And always and above all, the mighty central theme of the Delta symphony, there is the river. Fur trappers—the uninformed can scarcely believe that this semi-tropical region is the great fur-producing area of North America—oystermen, fishermen, cattlemen, and their families, live much as they did a century ago or longer. Of course they use gas engines in place of sail rigs, use the radio and modern firearms and fishing gear, but these are only incidentals. The primary objectives of their lives have changed but little. For these people, or most of them, New Orleans, the city, begins and ends at the markets and supply stations for their needs, the levee and its immediate environs. Their own world is the Delta, its canals and thick jungle growth, and its almost endless waters. . . .

Here, too, are the weird contrasts between the old and the new. In the swamps at night the gases from the oil wells burn with a

ON ONE OCCASION, after speaking in the synagogue to his fellow countrymen, Jesus went to the home of Simon, one of his disciples. When he reached there he found that "Simon's wife's mother was taken with a great fever; and they besought him for her. And he stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them" (Luke 4:38, 39). "What a beautiful and inspiring example of the exercise of divine authority was this healing! Responding to the appeal of his friends, the Master restored the woman to health, and so complete was her restoration that she immediately "arose and ministered unto them."

Christ Jesus always spoke with authority. He met whatever inharmony confronted him with the sublime assurance that "the word of God is quick, and powerful" (Hebrews 4:12), and that it never fails to restore harmony. He overcame every material law; he walked on the water, raised the dead, and restored the sick to health. He knew that spiritual law transcends material beliefs, and this understanding gave him divine authority over all inharmony. He loved and applied spiritual law, and through the understanding thereof he performed many wonderful works. He understood Life to be God, good, and not evil, and this understanding was the basis of his demonstrations.

Christian Science is a religion of authority. Its teachings enable one to speak with authority. No one is obliged to permit evil to enter his experience. Everyone who becomes conscious, even in a degree, of the allness of good and the nothingness of evil can speak with authority to disease and inharmony of every kind. Divine Mind gives us this authority. God is not cognizant of evil, and therefore man, made in God's likeness, cannot know it. One need only to recognize this fact in order to exercise divine authority over all that is unlike the perfect creation.

Neither sickness nor sin can enter our mental homes without our consent, and we have divine authority for refusing entrance to both. God has given man freedom, and no enslaving belief can prevent the full expression of that freedom. A suffering, fearful mortal is not man, and such a concept of man should not be accepted for a moment. Many who are quick to refuse place in their thought to sin, dishonest practices, deceit, cruelty, and the like are not yet aware that they possess God-given ability whereby they may deny and cast out sickness on the same basis as they deny and cast out sin. Both sickness and sin should be regarded merely as temptations to believe in a selfhood apart from God.

One inharmonious condition is no more real than another, and we should know that we have God-given power over all that is unlike good, and can rise in the strength of infinite Mind to deny and cast out evil. Man is the image of infinite

Mind; he is happy, joyous, and free. He is satisfied, complete, and never in bondage to sin or suffering. These facts are demonstrable, and nothing real stands in the way of their recognition and demonstration.

An example of the exercise of divine authority in human affairs was shown in the experience of a student of Christian Science in the overcoming of a severe case of influenza. He had been very ill throughout the day and retired early at night with a high fever. While trying to lift his thought above the dream of sickness the story of the healing of Simon's wife's mother came to him. "Christ Jesus rebuked the fever with authority," thought the student. "He did not rebuke the patient for accepting the fever, but he rebuked the belief, and the fever was healed." Following this line of thought, the student spoke vehemently to the belief, rebuking the false sense of discomfort and pain, and insisting that God, divine Love, never caused pain and suffering. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 421): "Insist vehemently on the great fact which covers the whole ground, that God, Spirit, is all, and that there is none beside Him. There is no disease."

The student soon found his thought clear, and he knew that the disease could not stand before the Word of God. The following morning he was entirely well, and he arose, wholly free to go about his daily activities. He was later able to help others overcome influenza by using a similar line of reasoning. Whatever the problem, the recognition of the power of divine authority produces harmony.

We need to speak with authority as our Master did, and we need to have faith that our prayers are availing. Nothing is more essential to the demonstration of Truth than an honest conviction of the power of divine Love, and faith in one's own understanding and ability to demonstrate harmony. Everyone who honestly strives to live in accord with the spiritual ideals set forth in Christian Science can demonstrate this Science in healing sickness, and in protecting himself and his loved ones from disease and disaster. In the words of Mrs. Eddy (ibid., p. 26): "Divine Truth, Life, and Love gave Jesus authority over sin, sickness, and death. His mission was to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is and what He does for man." Our mission is like that of the Master, and our authority comes from the same source. We have, therefore, divine permission to speak to all inharmony as its master, thus overcoming it and proving its nothingness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The American Legion of 1950 By Roscoe Drummond

The "soldier vote" is coming into the headlines again.

Congress will shortly pass a bill to facilitate absentee voting for nearly 4,000,000 members of the armed forces within Continental United States, and a political force of great importance is likely to emerge from the men in uniform.

Already appeals to the "soldier vote" are being heard in the primary campaigns, and the opportunity for absentee balloting at the training camps is certain to make the soldier of 1942 the very opposite of the "forgotten man" in the November Congressional elections.

No evidence has yet appeared to suggest that the American citizen-army has developed anything approaching a mass mind. The vast majority has been drawn under the provisions of the Selective Service and undoubtedly represents a fairly typical cross-section of the nation. But it is evident that if the members of the military forces permitted to cast their ballots by mail should come to represent a disciplined vote—as on some issues they have over the past 22 years—their influence would be sufficient to determine the outcome of many a local election and, if directed to strategic states, could become a powerful factor in national contests.

But whether this vast new army does or ever will represent a political entity, Congressional candidates have begun immediately to treat it as if it did. In Virginia, one aspirant for Congress persistently emphasized that his opponent "either voted against, or failed to vote for, bills to raise the soldier's pay, to provide free postage for the armed forces, and, finally, to grant the vote to soldiers on service away from their homes." His opponent won! In New York State, the two Democratic candidates for the gubernatorial nomination are competing with each other in their appeals to the soldier vote, in their concern for Army pay and dependents' allowances, and both were careful to accept invitations to address the American Legion convention.

However, the great potential significance of the soldier vote will reveal itself more in future elections and future national decisions than in the immediate present.

The United States has never reared an army such as it is now speedily putting into uniform. Another 4,000,000 are expected to be called within the next two years. There are now approximately 500,000 in the Navy, and this number is due to be doubled. By the time the war is over, it is safe to estimate that from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 American men of voting age will be in the armed services. This means that a higher proportion of the total population will be under arms than during any previous period in the history of the United States.

The great force of the soldier vote, while visible

now and already hastening to be cultivated by eager politicians, will manifest itself after, rather than during, the war, and will undoubtedly exercise a large influence.

Through the '20's and the '30's the American Legion, which was an infant compared to the New American Legion now in the making, proved itself vigorous and persistent in looking after what it considered its best interests and used the political weapon to the full.

Legionnaire Commander Hanford MacNider put it rather candidly in 1923 when he said: "The G. A. R. dominated the United States for years after the Civil War, although it had a membership of but 200,000. What an opportunity for the Legion! Although the Legion was nominally committed by its own platform to confine its activities strictly to nonpolitical purposes, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord indicated that the political objective persisted when he told Legionnaires in 1931 to 'take political leadership into their own hands and assume the responsibility of shaping the country's policies, both foreign and domestic.'"

These statements, however, indicate more purpose than performance. The Legion was a powerful and successful pressure group in behalf of tangible veteran-aid projects. Its most signal victory was the twice-voted cash payments of bonus certificates. It also obtained enlarged pension payments with a constantly broadened interpretation of who the pensioners should be. But outside of measures of immediate self-interest, it is not apparent that the Legion exerted a coherent force or could on truly national policies be commanded as a disciplined vote.

There are those in Washington who are convinced that the determining single political force which will determine whether the United States accepts and plays a decisive role in world affairs after the war—in molding and in maintaining the future peace—will be the vast citizen-army which has helped to win the war.

It is true that the American Legion until 1939 was dominantly isolationist and the majority of soldiers who fought World War I appeared to believe that the nation could avoid another war by having as little as possible to do with the rest of the world. But it is highly significant that when Nazism began its open efforts to conquer the world, the Legion was in the forefront of the campaign to awaken the United States to realize that the defense of the opponents of the Axis was vital to the defense of America itself.

It is probable that the American Legion of 1945 or 1950 will exercise great weight in both domestic and foreign policy decisions, but in this day of total war there is no reason to believe that democracy's military army will appraise these problems much differently than democracy's civilian army.

Tactics in Solomons use modern equipment and technique, but adhere to old fundamentals.

By Gertrude S. Carraway
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New River, N. C. Marine tactics used in effecting landings on the Solomon Islands in the Pacific war zone are new and modern in technique and equipment, but old and well tested in fundamentals, just as the Marine Corps is modernized today in its training and organization but is still based upon its historic traditions and morale.

The United States has been engaged in war 24 different years of its 166 years, but the Marines have been in action for 90 of the years. They have made 200 forced landings, on every continent except Australia, in such scattered areas as Japan, Korea, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sumatra, Formosa, Tripoli, and the Fiji Islands.

Invasion methods reported from the Solomon Islands, accordingly, are not new in Marine experience. New weapons and machines now make their units modern and mechanized, but they use the same old tricks in which they have been expert for years—forcing landings under fire, establishing spearheads for the Army, seizing bases for the Navy, and defending advance positions.

Almost ever since authorization of the corps Nov. 10, 1775, as the military branch of naval service, or the Navy's Army, of two battalions of Marines "of dependable and religious nature combined with robustness of body," the Marines have landed on hostile shores from small boats to attack enemy fortifications.

First Expedition

On their first expedition in 1776, they made landings to seize munitions and supplies and help capture the Nassau and New Providence Island in the Bahamas.

During the Revolutionary War, they participated in all the naval engagements of Commodore Esek Hopkins and John Paul Jones, and distinguished themselves with Washington's Army in the battles of Princeton and Trenton.

After the corps was reorganized in 1798, the Marines landed on the Barbary Coast. They raised the Stars and Stripes at Derma for the first time over an Old World fortress. During the Mexican War, they helped take Chapultepec. They were first to land in Cuba in 1898.

World War Marines were the first to fire shots for America, sending rifle bullets whizzing to a German ship at Guam. During that war, Marines won 1,668 individual citations and decorations.

At Belleau Wood

Their gallantry accounted chiefly for the major victory at Belleau Wood. Frenchmen renamed the spot "Wood of the Marine Brigade" and called the Marines "squirrel hunters," so accurately did they aim. Germans referred to them as "Devil Dogs." Sergeant Dan Daly took his Marines over the top at Belleau Wood with the stirring call, "Come on, you Leathernecks! Do you want to live forever?"

"Marines have landed, and have the situation well in hand," is the familiar message which has arrived from Haiti, Nicaragua, and many other parts of the world. The historic stands of the Marines on Wake and Midway Islands during the current world conflict are known now to all Americans.

Such records, however, could not have been made without the hard training for which the Marine Corps is noted in making its men the toughest fighters in the world. An important center for this training is now located at the new Marine Barracks at New River, N. C., the largest Marine Corps base in the world, 16 times larger than the base at Quantico, Va.

Many of the Marines engaged in the Solomon Island landings likely received much of their training last winter and spring at New River. All types of invasion methods have been studied there during the past year, with specialized training for defensive and offensive warfare admittedly designed for use in war zones and battle areas. It is no military secret that other prospective expeditionary forces are now undergoing similar intensive training there for overseas action.

Amphibious Corps

Along the reservation's 11 miles of coastline, Atlantic Amphibious Corps officers for months have been teaching shock troops to load mechanized equipment, scramble off transports, hasten ashore from landing boats, and attack enemy positions.

Specializing in this dangerous type of assault, the Fleet Marine Force is organized as a complete miniature army, with every branch of modern warfare represented in its framework. A mobile, seagoing, fighting group, it has been called "a panzer army that swims."

These "soldiers of the sea" are said to use more different types of equipment a man than any other branch of the service. The finest equipment possible must be provided for them, for they are so versatile that they are usually the first units sent into action.

Although their basic training is similar to that of the Army's infantrymen, they also have to know Navy tactics and technique, as well as special kinds of seamanship and warfare. Besides infantry and artillery regiments, they have aviation wings, parachute troops, aircraft units, barrage-balloon

The Marines Have Landed—How They Do It

They open up holes in the enemy's line through which the Army can go to reach its objective.

By Eldon R. Lindsey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—"The fastest, hardest-hitting maneuver in modern war is the beach attack of the United States Marines' landing party, 1942 model," declares Maj. Meigs O. Frost of the Public Relations section of the United States Marine Corps, Southern Recruiting Division, with headquarters in Atlanta.

Taking beaches, deepening and widening beach heads, opening the holes in the enemy line through which the Army can carry the ball—that is the great job of the United States Marines.

It has been the Navy's job to escort them there. Off the enemy shore will stand the Fleet. Up into the air from aircraft carriers, from catapults on battleships and cruisers, will roar a crowd of fighting American pilots. The first part of the job is to shoot the enemy out of the air and maintain air supremacy at the point of attack.

Evasive Methods

Shoreward from the Fleet races a tiny fleet of patrol boats, their speed better than 60 miles an hour. They zigzag. They're hard to hit. The enemy doesn't know just at what point they will strike in force, either flanks or centers. Inshore they race to a predetermined point just off the beach. Then, spinning to starboard and to port, still zigzagging, they emit a great smoke screen. That smoke screen is the invention of Alonzo Patterson of New Orleans. Patterson gave that smoke screen to the United States Government and wouldn't take a cent for it. And he gave permission to Uncle Sam to give it to the British, although he could have sold his formula to foreign governments for a fortune.

Through that smoke screen come tearing the "Eureka" landing boats. They are packed with Marines armed with Garand semiautomatic rifles, bayonets fixed.

Those landing boats are modeled on the body lines of the sulphur-bottomed whale. They ram the beach at top speed. Their hull design runs them far up on the beach.

Like a football team smacking into play, these Marines literally spray out of the forward half of that landing boat to starboard and port, land dry-shod, spread out in a line of skirmish hard to hit, advance up the beach by short rushes, firing prone at every human target in sight as they drop flat to the beach between those rushes.

Now comes the crocodile boats, officially known as tank lighters. They, too, ram the beach at top speed, their steel hulls grinding. A lever is pulled. Forward, downward, comes the whole back structure. Now it is a slanting steel ramp.

Down those ramps and up the beach roll 13½-ton tanks, guns blazing. Alongside them race armed cars and trucks packed with armed Marines. Off the crocodiles come the guns, 75-mm. field artillery with caissons and limbers hauled by armed "prime movers" with powerful motors.

Out of that smoke screen, too, come the "alligators." They are steel armed tanks that can be lowered from a ship's deck by cargo spring. On their trackless treads are great curved metal cleats that are paddles in the water and ho-nails on land. They come packed with armed men, their 37-mm. guns and machine guns ablaze, or they come packed with tons of supplies and ammunition.

Up the beach this deadly attack surges. Tanks and alligators smash through barbed wire, break trees six and eight inches in diameter as one snaps a match stick, climb down into ditches and climb out the other side.

Overhead Guards

But this is only part of the Marines' beach attack. Overhead are roaring Marine Corps bombers guarded by Marine Corps fighting planes. Tons of high explosives rain down on the enemy's strong points.

And overhead, too, are roaring Marine Corps transport planes guarded by more fighting planes. Here come the "Leatherneck" parachute troops. They are headed for the rear to hit the enemy from behind.

Each man lands, belted with a 45-caliber automatic pistol with extra clips; slung with a sack of hand grenades, and in its sheath between knee and ankle of the right leg of his overall is a long straight-bladed heavy knife, razor sharp of edge, needle-pointed. If the wind lands him tangled with the parachute shrouds, he can slash free in an instant. If he lands in the midst of the enemy, he is a trained knife fighter when his pistol is empty and his grenades are gone.

Down out of the sky in their own parachutes come Garand rifles, heavy and light machine guns, ammunition, even antitank guns. But these men are trained to take apart and reassemble blindfolded, or in the darkest night, just by feel.

Portable wireless installations have been set up ashore by now. High overhead Marine observers are cruising, in constant radio communication with the Fleet offshore. Should there be any enemy strong points that need special treatment, the big guns of the Navy can let fire a thundering load of steel and high explosive shells at any moment.

That's the beach attack of the United States Marines in 1942.

Memo From Britain:

Stay-Put Holidays By Melita Spraggs

London

Plans for acadian holidays with walking, dancing, camping and other open-air pastimes, were made by many town authorities in Britain, in response to the Ministry of Labor's appeal for stay-at-home vacations this year.

Some municipalities mapped out their civic recreations campaign for the season. In other districts programs were more nebulous. But one feature is common to all. This year's holiday season has been devised as a big picnic. Because whenever folk go from home, it is advisable for them to carry their own food. They cannot rely on "eating out." Restaurants can make no provision for rushes of extra visitors.

Where factory workers in a whole town go on holiday at the same time, as often happens in the north of England, the Town Council provided both cultural entertainment and fun and games so that all types of worker may escape from routine for a few days, without going far afield. Here the Local Authority has the blessing of the Ministry of Labor. "Let the town be as gay and happy as wartime allows. Holidays must be brief and be a help, not a hindrance to production," the Ministry says in effect.

The Treasury-sponsored Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts is taking advantage of the large audiences which are available in the towns and cities through folk not going away.

Al fresco entertainment of all kinds is given when the weather is favorable. Mr. Robert Atkins' Shakespearean Company, adds to its season in the Open-Air Theater in Regent's Park, London, a tour for C. E. M. A. for several weeks. Manchester and the East End of London are included in the itinerary. The Old Vic Shakespearean Company is touring factory towns. The Council has booked up the services of other small touring companies which can travel light, move about quickly and adapt themselves to changing conditions.

In regard to music, C. E. M. A. is supplying as many orchestras as possible, or fiddling work for existing orchestras in open-air bandstands. Brass bands as popular in the North of England are

being engaged for open-air entertainment.

Art exhibitions and dramatic presentations for factory towns and mining districts—an important part of the routine C. E. M. A. cultural campaign—are to be scheduled to attract maximum holiday audiences this summer.

The City of Birmingham, drawing up its program in the light of last year's experiences, offers nine weeks of drama and music in three of its city parks. Reading in Berkshire, also plans to extend last year's activities when sports masters and mistresses and club leaders invited the townspeople to take part in netball, lawn tennis, discus-throwing, swimming and rowing during the day, and country and ballroom dancing in the evening.

Young folks this year are finding in many of the parks in the heart of their own town and city, Punch and Judy and other puppet shows, and similar attractions usually associated with the seashore. Education authorities in Manchester have on loan bats, balls and other sports equipment. There are also children's concert parties and performances of a pantomime, "Red Riding Hood." By putting into reverse the publicity schemes built up in peacetime to persuade folk to "go by rail," the railway companies are now conducting an antitourism campaign. Passenger services are cut to a minimum. Restaurant cars have practically disappeared. Some of the long-distance passenger-train engines like the Cornish Riviera Express and the Lake District Special which used to take thousands of vacationists to coast or country, are now pulling heavy freight trains filled with raw materials for factories. Bus timetables also, have been pruned down.

So there's not much vacation bustle in British families this year. Father bought his holiday outfit—a pair of dungarees for gardening. Mother has reserved a few tins of food bought "on points" for possible picnics, and Junior has his cricket gear ready for games in the park. "This true they're all saving up their pennies. But the Treasury is their holiday fund. They are buying War Savings to secure conditions which will enable the barbed wire to be taken permanently from all the holiday beaches so that children may once more build sand-castles there, while father and mother spend well-earned leisure hours by the sea.

To Change the Subject:

For Jimmy: A Gift By Jessie Ash Arndt

Dear Little Jimmy:

Welcome and congratulations. You have arrived in the most blessed country in the world at the most challenging hour of the world's history.

This War Bond may seem a sober gift for a baby like you, but it isn't, Jimmy. Twenty years from now, when you recall that War Bonds were among your very first gifts, you will understand. You will realize then that War Bonds meant more than the very roof over your head in giving you shelter, protection, and a bright future.

Never let anything make you forget that the War Bonds like this of yours, being bought by the grown-ups today, paid part of the price for the world in which you will be living then—and only the smallest part of the price too, Jimmy.

The men and women in uniform like your uncle, and the men and women in the fields and factories, are giving more than money today for what you will have tomorrow. They are giving the best of their manhood and womanhood, praying that you, tomorrow, will not be called upon to make the same kind of sacrifice that they make now.

Bestowal of Priceless Heritage They are giving you a priceless heritage, Jimmy, the heritage of Freedom. Mercy and justice, courage and compassion, self-respect and self-sacrifice are companions of Freedom. It is your heritage because you are an American.

But, Jimmy, you must cherish this heritage. You must pay a price for it, too. It is not only bought with a price but kept with one. We are just learning that, and we want to pass our lesson on to you so the price you pay will be one of joyful service in a peaceful world.

There was a time when many young Americans took Freedom in their hands and held it lightly. They looked for more than that, and said the world owed them a living. They had so much

handed on to them freely by those who had worked and won it, that they thought the world was one in which you could take everything and give nothing. But now they know it is not such a world. They have been called upon to pay for Freedom if they wanted to keep it, and they have responded just as their forefathers did. And they are glad, Jimmy, to be able to pay the price—any price—for Freedom and all that goes with it.

It Is Your Government

Today, young Americans like your mother and dad know what it would have meant to you if you had been born in Europe or in Asia instead of in America. They will tell you when you are old enough to understand.

Twenty years from now you will be on the threshold of your opportunity to pay the debt of an American to America. Those who carry weapons of war on land and sea and in the air today, look to you tomorrow to hold high the torch which they will have kept from the hands of tyrants who would extinguish its flame.

The Government is your Government, Jimmy. As an American citizen you will be a part of that Government. Its mission is to preserve and maintain the Freedom guaranteed to all of us by our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Because you will be part of that Government, its mission becomes yours. Be ready to fulfill that mission 20 years from now, Little Jimmy. Be an American. Give your intelligence, your strength, your courage to America and the liberty and justice for which it stands.

Congratulations on your priceless heritage. May this War Bond help us keep it in trust for you and the million other little ones like you until you can take over.

Lovingly

Your Aunt,



United States Marine Corps

At the Signal—"Landing Party Awaaaaaay!"

Described as the swiftest, most relentless maneuver in modern warfare the beach attack of the United States Marines is used in effecting landings on the Solomon Islands and wherever American troops invade enemy-held territory from the sea. Similar tactics were probably used by the British Commandos in the attack on the Dieppe area. Top: United States Marines race through the water to make a beach landing in a practice maneuver. In actual fact this is done under a terrific smoke screen. Upper center: Three United States Marine Corps "crocodile boats" hit the beach at an undisclosed point. They are (left to right): Leatherneck reconnaissance motortruck, 13½-ton tank, and armored scout car, all three rolling down the steel ramps formed when the square bows of the "crocodiles" slam down by automatic control the moment the craft grind into the sand of the beach. Lower center: Leathernecks practice landings. Protected by a greasy smoke screen, planes overhead, and the fleet standing out to sea with guns trained landward, the real beach attack, handled by experts, drives forward in some of today's hottest action. Bottom: These fellows in the photograph who are here practicing the run up the beach, weapons ready for hand-to-hand encounter, are among those who even now are taking and holding beaches in Pacific islands and other bustling shores.

groups, tank and antitank outfits, armed scouting cars, engineer companies, and motor transport battalions.

Some "Leathernecks" study dock building, others concentrate on road building, well drilling, water purification, or general demolition. They are adept in sabotage and destruction. Paramarines learn to trip out of transport airplanes at low altitudes, armed with knives, pistols and hand grenades. They are proficient in cutting high-tension wires, wrecking vital machines, and demolishing important bridges.

They are taught many kinds of guerrilla warfare and hand-to-hand combat with emphasis on use of the knife, on bayonet fencing, jiu-jitsu, savate, and boxing.

Instructors stress that a well-trained person is never defenseless even if he has no weapon. They assert that other things are more important than brawn. So they practice the Marines repeatedly in defensive and offensive fighting.

To get in fit physical shape and to attain proficiency in combating the enemy in hostile regions, they are drilled in obstacle courses, crawling through narrow tunnels, scaling high walls, swinging on ropes across ravines, knocking sniper dummies out of trees, jumping over unusual barriers, picking their way through overhead and foot traps, and getting through barbed-wire entanglements under heavy shell fire.

Throughout their history, Marines have used the currently publicized "Commando" tactics though the old methods are now modernized by new techniques and twists.

Army to Train Special Units To Handle Military Shipments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—

The organization and training of a large number of port battalions to operate overseas ports and insure prompt handling of American military shipments was announced today by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The battalions are being formed by the new Army Transportation Corps, Services of Supply, and the training of both officers and men will be conducted at its unit training center, Indiantown Gap, Pa. After completion of training there, the battalions will be sent to ports of embarkation for further instruction in ship-to-pier and pier-to-ship cargo handling, lighterage operations, and related jobs.

A feature of the training program at Indiantown Gap will be the use of "land ships"—replicas of cargo vessels, permitting demonstrations of proper loading and unloading methods, and the operation of winches, cranes, lifts and other machines.

Mr. Patterson also announced that the Army's program to relieve officers from administrative duties for command or combat service was resulting in an expansion of personnel procurement by the Army Specialist Corps. Civilians, specially equipped by training or ex-

perience to handle the administrative duties, but unavailable for military service for various reasons, are recruited through the Specialist Corps to replace army men assigned to duty with troops.

Mr. Patterson said that between Aug. 1 and 17, requisitions from the arms and services of the Army for Specialist Corps members increased by 220 per cent. Appointments are being made in the Specialist Corps every day, he said, to meet requirements for specially trained men to fill specific jobs.

Shift in Cavalry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The assignment of Col. Rufus S. Ramey, of Phoenix, Ariz., to command the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kan., was announced today by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

Colonel Ramey succeeds Brig. Gen. Robert C. Rodgers, who has been assigned to an unannounced field command. General Rodgers became Commandant of the School in October, 1940. He previously served as Director of the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley and as commanding officer of the 4th Cavalry at Fort Meade, S. D., and Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

Commerce and
Finance\$1 Million Day
Tax Loss Seen
In Bill Delay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia indicated today that the Government was losing more than \$1,000,000 a day because increased excise taxes have not been put into effect, and declared the pending tax bill "should have been on the statute books by last March or April."

But even so, the chairman of the finance committee told reporters, the loss is not more than one-third or one-half that of last year, when Treasury officials estimated a similar legislative delay was costing about \$3,000,000 a day.

"For more important than the loss of excise revenues," Senator George said, "is the fact that the new tax law must be written and on the books before the taxpayers can adjust themselves to its terms."

Lower Than Last Year

The daily excise tax loss is lower this year than last, he explained, because most of the contemplated new excise money will come from increased rates on articles already taxed, and because the Federal Government now buys—tax free—about half of everything produced in the country.

"Retrospective tax legislation always is bad," the Georgian remarked. "Of course, excise taxes can't be collected retroactively. Further, a retrospective tax bill is especially bad when you're doing anything except merely changing the rates. This bill proposes doing a great many other things."

He said there was a chance that the bill, as finally worked out between the Senate and House, would serve throughout the war, with minor changes.

"We cannot be assured that the national income will greatly increase beyond the actual national income of the present year," he said. "Our manpower is now almost fully employed, and the cream of the country is being taken for the armed services."

Effect of Prices

"There might be a larger dollar income, but that would be because something had happened to prices," Senator George declared that prices should not enter into the consideration of the bill, which is now before the Finance Committee, nor should any attempt be made to delay the final vote until after the general elections in November.

"I think it ought to be passed as soon as we can get it into shape," he said.

"The kind of a man who wouldn't vote for a tax bill before election isn't the kind of a man whom the voters should want here after the election."

At the end of the afternoon session yesterday Chairman Bennett Clark (D, Missouri), of the subcommittee said that Guy T. Helvering, Collector of Internal Revenue, had raised a number of objections to the 5 per cent withholding levy on salaries and dividends voted by the House.

Exhibiting a thick sheaf of printed forms, Senator Clark said Mr. Helvering had told the committee all of them would be required to administer the levy.

B. & O. Executive



Russell L. Snodgrass

Appointed vice-president in charge of finance and corporation relations of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, succeeding the late George M. Shriver, Mr. Snodgrass has been assistant general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Legal Aspects
Discussed In
Rubber Probe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The three-man investigation of the nation's rubber situation was reported today to have been inquiring into legal aspects covering possible drastic steps to conserve tires.

Bernard Baruch, chairman of the committee appointed by President Roosevelt two weeks ago, conferred recently with Attorney General Biddle and the latter's top legal aide, Assistant Solicitor General Oscar Cox. Mr. Cox is not only an outstanding expert on Presidential wartime authority, but probably knows a good deal about United Nations' rubber requirements through his work with the lend-lease administration.

Among the basic questions which some observers believe were discussed by the special committee and the Justice Department officials were:

1. How far the President could go using his war powers as Chief Executive, and how far he might go using his authority as Commander in Chief.
 2. The possible need for new legislation, or executive orders.
- These questions were believed to have arisen in connection with the theoretical proposals such as national speed limits for all rubber-tired vehicles, requisitioning of automobiles or of tires, limitations on use of automobiles, and redistribution of available rubber-tired equipment so as most efficiently to serve war needs.

Steel Shortage Held Check
To Higgins Shipbuilding Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—John M. Carmody, member of the Maritime Commission, told a House subcommittee that he believed Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, could have fulfilled his original contract to build 200 Liberty ships if there had been no shortage of steel.

"I have no scruples about having voted to approve that contract," Mr. Carmody told the subcommittee after persistent questioning by Representative Herbert Bonner (D) of North Carolina as to the amount of preliminary investigating the commission had done before awarding the contract to Mr. Higgins.

Contract Revoked

The contract was subsequently revoked because of a shortage of steel, Mr. Carmody said.

He said that he had never heard of Mr. Higgins prior to the contract letting, but had received "very favorable reports" as to his ability in building small boats.

The Higgins plant was to have been an adaptation of the assembly line technique to shipbuilding and would have occupied an area of 1,200 acres 14 miles from New Orleans.

Approximately \$15,000,000 had been spent at the site when work was stopped, said Representative Harden Peterson (D) of Florida, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

"I felt that the new yard was unique," Mr. Carmody testified, "but that there was no occasion for worrying about Higgins' ability to do the job."

He said that under the circumstances—the instant demand for more ships as quickly as possible—the commission did the right thing in awarding the contract to Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Carmody emphasized that several other shipbuilders had had no previous experience in constructing vessels when they were awarded Government contracts but that nevertheless they had been able to build ships.

Big Steel Demand

In explaining the commission's decision to cancel the contract because of a lack of steel, Mr. Carmody said the demand for steel by existing shipyards grew beyond in-

Kaiser Plans
To Build Big
Cargo Planes

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser has returned to Oakland prepared to produce flying freighters even if he has to provide all the raw materials and build the engines himself.

"America is on its own five year line with the Japs pressing hard for a score," the industrialist said in a press conference. "And our team, chiefly industry and workers on the Pacific Coast, must play smart football, take chances, and above all take to the air."

"I am proceeding with the air cargo carrier business in the belief that it is what the people of the United States want. I am going to get results."

Been in Washington

Mr. Kaiser, whose West Coast shipyards have been smashing records, returned from Washington where he attempted to get Government approval for his proposal to build the huge flying boats in converted shipyards. The WPB told him to draft plans to show what he could do in building 100 such planes, of the Mars type, supplying his own materials and without interfering with already charted plans of the war effort.

The planes would be used for transoceanic transportation of materials and troops.

Mr. Kaiser said he would confer with West Coast airplane producers before deciding whether to produce the 70-ton Mars type of cargo carrier, mammoth 200-ton flying ships, or the Army's 30-ton C46.

He expressed no concern over obtaining necessary engineers, skilled workers, materials or adapting his plants to building flying boats and was confident he could be in full production within 10 months after plans are completed.

"Fundamentally the big problem in any production is raw materials," Mr. Kaiser said. "It's necessary to get the materials out of the ground. That's where we will start in our air cargo program."

His enterprises, Mr. Kaiser asserted, are producing metals that were never before turned out on the Pacific Coast and added both the variety and quantity can be increased.

"It's my prediction the Pacific Coast will outproduce the rest of the nation in magnesium," he said. "In aluminum we will make a good showing. We've got the steel problem in our teeth now. For the first time in history we will be producing pig iron this year on the coast and steel plate by the first of next year ferro-silicon is in production. We will be producing ferro-chrome within six weeks. If the WPB continues to have confidence in the Pacific Coast we will soon be producing high strength alloy steel needed in ship building."

Will Build Engines

"If the auto industry can't build engines for the flying freighters, we will do it ourselves. We did that at the Joshua Hendy Iron Works," producing Liberty engines for ships built in West Coast yards.

"There's a way to do everything if you've got to do it. If we are compelled and permitted to, we can produce 1,500 airplane engines a month at the Vancouver plant without interfering with ship production."

When and if he gets a Government contract to build the flying box cars, Mr. Kaiser said he would start mass production immediately without bothering to produce a sample first.

"What good is one plane?" he asked. "We need thousands."

Meat Associations in Accord With
WPB Plan to Solve Supply Problem

CHICAGO (AP)—A proposal for "meatless Tuesdays" in homes, clubs and public eating places was endorsed by the International Stewards and Caterers' Association at its annual meeting.

Harry Doherty, chairman of the organization's war efforts committee, said the plan, suggested by the Federal Department of Agriculture as a means of combating the current meat shortage, was approved "enthusiastically" by the convention.

Mr. Doherty said that a meatless day in each of the next eight weeks would insure supplies for the armies of the United Nations.

CHICAGO (AP)—George T. Neill, President of the Chicago Retail Meat Dealers Joint Council, said the resolutions committee of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers was "in accord" with the WPB's three suggestions for solving the meat supply problem.

The WPB Food Requirement Committee has recommended Government allocation of meats to butcher shops and other retail outlets to permit equitable distribution of limited supplies, working out of the OPA of a consumer rationing plan for use if the allocations system failed its goal, and readjustment in existing price ceilings on meat.

J. Charles Laue, field representative of the OPA consumers division, told the association, "however, this is no time for panic. We are breaking all records for meat production in this country just as we are breaking all records for industrial production."

Mr. Laue said that if the supply was spread fairly, "we will come out all right."

NEW YORK (AP)—Immediate establishment of price ceilings on livestock is urged by Joseph Cohn, counsel and executive director of the Meat Trade Institute, Inc., who declared no need existed for consumer rationing of meat.

Canada's War Spending Rises
\$700,000,000 Over June Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada is reaching deeper into its purse to pay for the war. On June 23, J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, estimated his expenditures for the next fiscal year at \$3,900,000,000. Now it seems likely that the total will run to \$4,600,000,000 or more.

The Government's war industry plans are being expanded enormously, and large increases are being made in the fighting services. Moreover, while Canada promised to make a gift of \$1,000,000,000 in goods to Britain, the present rate of shipment is such that if it is continued it will expand the gift by 50 per cent at least.

In order to meet some of these increased expenses, Mr. Ilsley has resorted to bank borrowing apparently until he can conduct his next huge Victory Loan in the autumn. For the first time the Government has used the method of deposit certificates to the amount of \$75,000,000, with additional loans of the same sort to be used weekly up to a reported limit of \$500,000,000.

Government objection to this course can be seen from Mr. Ilsley's statement to Parliament on July 15 when he said that if he borrowed from a bank he created new money by an inflationary method and "that is the reason why we shy off from borrowing from chartered banks."

Bar to Repaying Bank Loans

Mr. Ilsley could repay his present bank loan and thus reduce the money in circulation but the new drains on his resources may prevent this. It is evident, however, that thus far Canada has managed its large war effort on a strictly orthodox basis. Between March, 1939, and March, 1942, total governmental expenditures in Canada were about \$3,800,000,000 while revenues were \$2,900,000,000. This left a deficit of \$900,000,000, but the Government borrowed \$1,700,000,000 from the people. Thus all accounts were more than balanced without the need of inflation and the present bank borrowings are regarded as too small to have any inflationary effect.

Nevertheless, the problem of the Treasury in financing the new budget will be the largest ever faced in this country and perhaps the largest ever attempted by a country of this population.

In brief, Mr. Ilsley must find seven times the normal pre-war revenues of the Government. Under his original budget plan he would spend \$3,900,000,000, collect revenues of \$2,145,000,000 and borrow \$1,755,000,000 from the people through monthly savings and the so-called loan "bills." It is evident now that he will have to do more even than that.

No Kick on High Taxes

About the new income taxes there has been no public complaint, although some members of Parliament presented figures to prove that in the brackets covering a large part of the population the new rates are higher here than in Britain. But after paying the new taxes, starting on Sept. 1, the Canadian citizens will certainly find it more difficult than before to buy war bonds. Yet if the budget is to be maintained it would seem that they must buy more war bonds than ever.

At present, the Government is completing an organization which will attempt to secure a loan of indeterminate size in the autumn and the public will be subjected to increased pressure. This is additional to the compulsory savings that form part of the new income taxes.

However, Canada's total income has expanded greatly and increased the taxpaying capacity of its people, although it is impossible

to say exactly what it amounts to at the moment. In his budget speech Mr. Ilsley avoided any direct reference to the national income except when he said that the dollar value of all goods and services had increased by 80 per cent since the beginning of the war.

National Income Up

If Government taxation on national production is included in a monetary calculation, unofficially the national income for 1942-43 is estimated at \$7,900,000,000 as against \$5,400,000,000 for 1939-40. This is a heavy increase but expenditures have increased far more rapidly. Thus in the prewar year the Federal Government's budget was only 13 per cent of the national income; in 1940-41, 20 per cent; in 1941-42, 40 per cent. In the present year it would be 50 per cent under the original budget. The latest increase in costs may leave Canadians with substantially less than half their income for themselves.

In terms of reduced living standards these figures are even more drastic than they appear. Last year, when about 40 per cent of national income went to the Government, the direct load on the public was eased by the use of idle bank balances and savings, while production could use old inventories of materials. These sources will not be available to any comparable extent in the future.

SEC Abolishes
Many Jobs In
Reorganization

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced a reorganization of its set-up, including the abolishment of four divisions and the creation of a new corporate finance division. All of 93 positions which now are vacant in the old investment company, reorganization, and legal divisions are to be abolished. The commission will have a solicitor in place of a general counsel under the reorganization.

The new solicitor is John F. Davis, who was assistant general counsel. Chester T. Lane, formerly general counsel, is now with the Department of Justice.

Chairman Ganson Purcell said he believed the reorganization will "promote the efficiency and improve the co-ordination of all activities to the greatest possible degree and result in the utmost economy of operation."

The new setup becomes effective Monday. It is believed to be one of the first voluntary reorganizations of a non-war unit of the federal government.

Stocks of Gasoline,
Heavy Fuel Oil Off,
Distillates Advance

NEW YORK (AP)—Total stores of gasoline and residual fuel oil supplies declined in the week ended Aug. 15 while distillates continued to advance, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Total finished and unfinished stocks declined 569,000 barrels to 80,708,000 during the week, a comparison, last week's revised figure was 81,277,000 barrels and a year ago total stores were 82,312,000. Before revision last week's total stood at 81,315,000.

Residual, or heavy fuel oil supplies declined 1,153,000 barrels to 77,422,000 during the week, while distillates, or light fuel oil stocks increased 1,017,000 to 40,041,000.

Average crude oil production in the United States decreased 77,000 barrels to a total of 3,893,450 daily, compared with 3,953,300 a year ago.

Refineries operated at 77.3 per cent of potential capacity, indicating 3,711,000 barrels of crude was run to stills daily and representing a daily average increase of 150,000 barrels. Last week the percentage was 74.2 and the daily average 3,561,000.

Total estimated gasoline production was 11,125,000 barrels compared with 11,155,000 the previous week.

Power Plants to Cut
Steel Use 90 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Two power plants, each of which will save 90 per cent of the structural steel ordinarily used in such powerhouses, are under construction by affiliated companies of Electric Bond & Share Co.

The "semi-outdoor" plants, designed by Ebasco Services, Inc., now are under construction by the Houston Lighting & Power Co., Houston, Tex., and by the Arkansas Power & Light Co., near McKamie, Ark.

Main operating parts, except operating crews at their instrument panels and controls, are exposed to the weather. The most important unit, the generator, has a weather-proof casing as its sole protection.

Detroit to Receive Bids
On \$450,000 Water Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Detroit city controller said that the city would receive offerings of its non-callable bonds aggregating about \$450,000 for the water board division of the municipality's sinking fund.

Offerings, to be received up to Aug. 24, will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield to the city, said Controller Charles G. Oakman. No bonds maturing beyond 1959 will be taken.

Wickard Urges
End of 110 P. C.
Price Parity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Claude Wickard called upon farmers yesterday to take the lead in breaking a price control "log-jam." Mr. Wickard, in a radio address, urged the farmers to give up a provision of the price control law prohibiting ceilings on farm prices at less than 110 per cent of parity.

Excerpts from Mr. Wickard's address follow:

"Day by day as we face the hard facts of war, the conviction grows that only a few things really matter now here at home." Secretary Claude Wickard said in his broadcast. "One thing that matters is managing our affairs so as to make sure that the boys who go into battle for us have equipment and food to back up their courage and skill. Another thing that matters is managing our affairs so that the boys who come back from the battles may resume civilian life in an America and a world that is worthy of the sacrifice made by those who don't come back."

"Up to now we have done fairly well in the management of our wartime affairs."

"But we have not done half enough. It is clear that we can't just continue at our present pace and wait for victory. It is not a question of when we win the war; it is a question of if we win the war."

Still Losing War

"The United Nations are not yet winning the war. They still are losing it. The feeling that time fights on our side is only half true. Our resources for making war still are superior to those of the Germans, Japanese, and Italians. But resources themselves don't win victories. They must be made into implements of war. That takes time, and time can run out."

"This is not a time to congratulate ourselves over the work we have done. It is not a time to cling to ideas of 'business as usual' and 'living as usual,' and try to be patriotic on the side. We can't fight this war with one eye on the flag and the other on our pocketbooks."

"On the home front a self-sacrificing America must wage two great battles—the battle for production and the battle against inflation. We are running into trouble in both of these battles. But through the faith of every loyal American. We are getting into trouble mainly through the doubts and delays caused by tactics of shortsighted group interests, who are either interested in making every dollar they can now, or in trying to see that their own businesses or organizations will be in a favored position after the common people of the country have won the war for them. . . . It could be a national catastrophe for us to have an inflationary wartime boom and a post-war crash. It would be particularly unjust to our soldiers. We must not allow them to be mustered out of war into an economic mess of our own making."

Deflation Hits Hard

"No one would be harder hit by deflation than the farmers. So farmers are ready to do their part in the President's broad anti-inflation program. They are in a better position to share in this battle than they have been in many years. Farm income for this year will be the highest on record. The average of farm prices has reached parity, and has reached it at a time of the largest farm production we ever had. Though I realize that many individual farmers still have low incomes, the combination of fair prices and large production assures a good national farm income; the great majority of farmers ask nothing further. They do not want to grasp for more at the expense of the nation's safety."

"The unusual wartime demands for meat have kept livestock prices going up. There has been no ceiling on livestock prices although there are ceilings on the retail price of meats. This situation, inevitably, has caused many meat packers, particularly the smaller firms, in a squeeze."

"Furthermore, the squeeze has become so tight that there is great danger of wide-open violations of the price ceilings for meats. Unless something is done, the whole structure of price control may be jeopardized. . . ."

"I, as Secretary of Agriculture, must give approval before the Office of Price Administration can place ceilings on livestock prices. I am prepared to give this approval if a practical plan for livestock marketing can be evolved. Such a plan must not permit abnormal profits to anyone in the industry at the expense of the producers or consumers. With the necessary measures, such as allocation of supplies, the plan must facilitate a more equitable distribution of meats. Also, the plan must be one that not only will protect packers from high prices, but also will protect farmers from low prices."

Livestock Prices

"I want to say this to consumers: There has been an impression abroad that lack of ceilings on livestock prices was the cause of the meat shortage in some areas. As I have explained, this is not true. It follows that putting ceilings on livestock prices will not increase the supply of meat to consumers. The reasons for putting the ceiling on livestock prices are to keep the packing industry in full operation, and to safeguard the price-control structure."

"So much for the first reason why farmers are being accused of profiteering."

"Another reason is the continued discussion of the provision in the Price Control Act that prohibits

Heads Arms Plant



Ernest G. Brown

Named by the United States Rubber Co. to be General Manager of a newly formed shell loading division which will build and operate a shell plant for the United States Navy somewhere in North Carolina. Mr. Brown has been production manager of the company's mechanical goods, general products and rubber thread divisions.

ceilings on processed farm products if the ceiling price reflects a farm price of less than 110 per cent of parity.

"Now let me say right here that I have changed my own thinking of this question. I have changed because conditions have changed. A year ago when I testified before a House committee in support of the price control bill, I approved the 110 per cent limitation. At that time many prices were far below parity. It seemed to me that they could never average parity unless there was an opportunity for some of them to be slightly above parity at least part of the time. Now the situation is different. Farm prices have reached parity on an average. We are in war; every day makes it clearer that we must put everything we've got into winning the war. Also every day makes it clear that we must take drastic steps to check inflation."

"Today the 110 per cent provision is being pointed to by other groups to prove that farmers are asking for more than their fair share. It is being used as an argument to slow down economic controls in other fields."

SEC Grants United Light
'Divest' Order Extension

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted the United Light & Power Company a one year extension to comply with the commission's "divestiture" order under the Holding Company Act.

The commission's order of Aug. 5, 1941, gave the big holding company and several subsidiaries a year to dispose of certain interests. The company said it had partially complied with the order.

Butler Spurs
Activity For
Postwar Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Spurred by the declaration of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, that preparation for postwar reconstruction must begin at once, 29 naval reserve officers and 19 civilians were hard at work today in Columbia's new course in international administration, designed to train Americans for military administration, economic rehabilitation and social work in countries liberated or occupied by United Nations troops.

The naval reserve officers were selected from civil life by the Navy and commissioned for the course, while the civilians, three of them women, included businessmen, anthropologists, social workers, medical students and lawyers.

Two trainees were born in China, and several lived in France, to which they hope to return when hostilities cease.

Speaking at a special convocation, Dr. Butler declared one of the great difficulties in maintaining peace was that with the exception of a few individuals, "the people of the world do not know each other."

"Most persons do speak another language, have no knowledge of the historical background, ideals, or customs of other nations," he said. "Our problem when we drive the invaders out of the conquered countries and when we become temporarily responsible for them, is the manner in which we shall help these people readjust themselves to the postwar world. Shall we treat them as foreigners, or as friends and neighbors whose backgrounds we have penetrated through study?"

Dr. Butler suggested the United Nations take as example for their reconstruction the rule practiced by the ancient Romans in conquered countries, in which they allowed peoples to follow their own domestic policies as long as they obeyed certain police rules and regulations.

"We cannot take our eyes off the aims of the war, even while it is being prosecuted," he continued. "While we cannot reach at present the chief aggressive combatants, we are reaching some elements in Germany, Japan, Italy, and other countries who are deeply disturbed by what can happen. If we can let them know what we are trying to do, it will strengthen our effort tremendously."

HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE

40 BROAD ST.

BOSTON

FIRE

LIABILI-

TY, AUTO-

MOBILE, BUR-

GLARY AND

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF INSURANCE

AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1908

FIX UP

THE THING TO DO IN 42

FIX UP

those things that

are serviceable

Today we are faced with the patriotic duty of making what we have do for as long as it can. Replacement materials are scarce, money we might reasonably in normal times spend for replacements today might well be diverted to the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

There are many things around the average home that have been, or are on the verge of being, discarded. They are still serviceable, but need repairing in some particular.

These things should be repaired. Often you can do the repairing yourself—sometimes you'll prefer to have it done. In either case, local advertising in The Christian Science Monitor can help by directing you to sources of materials, tools, and expert services.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
Quotations

Quotations 2:00

New York City Bonds

Corporation Bonds

Sales in \$1000

High Low 2:00

100% 102% 103% 104%

105% 106% 107% 108%

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New York Bonds

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NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

(Continued)

Presenting Beautiful Fall Footwear Fashions

I. Miller Peacock
Florsheim Bostonians
Carlisle Johnston & Murphy
Vitality Dr. Locke
Footsaver Health Spot

Exclusive New Design
"A shoe for every occasion—
a fit for every foot"

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO. 40 Court Street

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal.
Coal is cheaper now than in
the Fall. 5 months to pay on
the budget plan.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

V... SPA
32 Main Street
Fine Restaurant
Home of Liberty Ice Cream
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9158 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.

AUGUST SALES
FURNITURE, FURS, BLANKETS
Your present opportunity to buy fine quality
goods that will be hard to replace later. Buy
what you need now and put the savings into
War Stamps and Bonds.

at McLEAN'S
MORTON COY, Inc.
Annual Sale of
Furs and Furred Coats
You are welcome to see our new 1942-1943
collection.
37 COURT STREET

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HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances,
Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

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Drive In and Saw On
LAUNDRY-CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS-LAUNDRIES
4 STORES
• 3120 Main at Center
• 48 High Near Main
• 384 Elmwood near
Summer
• Parkside corner
Kennington

PHONE GARFIELD 0078

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive
quarters where we
can serve you better.
Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
1306 Delaware Avenue
Tel. Lin. 5410

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
P. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Union Street, Near Delaware
Bill Meldrum Service Station
MOBILGAS—MOBIL OIL
Motor Tune-Up—Brake Service
1432 Delaware Ave. Phone
North of Delavan GR. 9763

BUFFALO—Hamburg
QUINBY DAIRY
777 Our
GUERNSEY—JERSEY
MILK AND CREAM
Butter—Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND
Everything for the
Home Owner
Plumbing—Heating—Electrical Hardware
Paint—Glass—Roofing—Wall Paper
CARMEN SUPPLY

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings,
for painting over wall paper.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
151 No. Main St.
Elmira, N. Y.

Sam Ed Nate
BLANCHARD BROS.
Furniture, Rugs
Service Our Specialty
1400 Grand Central Ave. Dial 1214

FAR ROCKAWAY
DAVID'S SHOES
3009 CENTRAL AVENUE
Clearance Sale
Ladies' Footwear—
Also Novelties
2.98 to 5.98
Open Evenings F. R. 7-2129

FLUSHING
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Don't Buy a Diamond
by Guesswork
We inspect every diamond we buy under the
Diamondscope, and so should you.
Our fine diamonds priced from \$35.00

OTTO H. BOYSEN
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
37-24 Main Street Flushing 9-1814
Established 1902

AUGUST SALE
of Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets
at Spectacular Savings
We also carry the well-known
HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main Street Ph. FL. 3-5235
Member of I. I. Master Plumbers Association
Agents for Bethlehem-Doe Oil Burners

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CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simionizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

ESSO
107-18 70TH RD Boulevard 8-1210-1230

FREEPORT
'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

PAUL'S
Restaurant—on the Waterfront
(Formerly Mark's)
SPECIAL WEEKDAY 65c
LUNCHEON
Famous for Sea Food, Steaks, Chops,
Chicken, Duck Dinners
Feet of Woodlawn Ave., Freeport Tel. Freeport 28

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St., Freeport, L. I.
Specializing in Ice Cream Scoops
for Parties and Outings

LUNCHEON
and SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE
Cold Weather Means Warm
Clothes. Are Yours Ready?
Have Them Serviced by
C. V. Bolter Co.
QUALITY CLEANERS
70 So. Grove St. Tel. Free. 3098

GLOVERSVILLE
TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Blecker Street Phone 2130

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

(Continued)

August
FUR SALE
Buy Furs With Confidence

ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK
GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917

Complete Banking
Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

VANITY FAIR
LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

WARTIME
SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL
MEN'S SHOP
INC.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675

Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

CAROL GREEN'S
for
Back to School
Sportswear
as featured in
Mademoiselle, Vogue, Harpers, etc.
Suits, Skirts, Sweaters, Blouses
and Accessories
253 Fulton Avenue 80 S. Main St.
Hempstead Freeport

REUPHOLSTER NOW
Your Old Set Completely Reconstructed
and Redecorated Like New. Choice of
Beautiful Materials. New Springs. Steril-
ized. New Webbing. Frames Fixed and
Polished Like New. Write or phone for
estimate and samples. No obligation.
NASSAU UPHOLSTERY CO.
288 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 422

ON
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
567 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Large Selection Beach and
Garden Furniture
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

LYONS & PETZNER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response
to his advertising in THE CHRISTIAN
Science Monitor. He will appreciate
your courtesy.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD

(Continued)

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GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

HEMPSTEAD—Mincola

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 4648

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HUNTINGTON
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTRIC SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call South 8-4557
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8981

ITHACA
Smart Jewelry
to complete your new costume.
Gold, Gold and Silver combined
and Sterling Silver Bracelets, Neck-
laces, Pins and Rings.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers
Phone 2277 136 E. State St.
ATWATER'S
109 E. State St.
Dial 2761

KNOX
Use plain, unflavored
Knox Gelatine for des-
serts, salads, candies,
ice cream.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
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national advertisers
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9-8846
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FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—5¢ PING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market
in Queens—Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-3410
To express love or friendship,
sympathy or congratulations,
FLOWERS
Kelly's Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET HAV. 4-0429

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea
Food. Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-85 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-0731, 6732, 6733

Exchange Barber Shop
and BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber
Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE HAV. 9-8069

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox
Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
PHONE FOR SERVICE

NEMETH'S
QUALITY MEATS
76-22 ROOSEVELT AVE. NEWTON 9-0437

McBRIDE'S
Attractive Garden
Apartments
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms, \$40 up
82-19 Roosevelt Ave. Ne. 9-7786

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Experts in Permanent Waving
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mending men to office; but there is no
harm in writing a friendly letter to
you and telling you that we think of
a great injustice that is about to be
committed by your father in turning out
of office the best consul I know (and I
know a great many) just because he
is a Republican, and a Democrat wants
his place.That night he sat down in his
hotel and to Ruth Cleveland, then
only about one year old, wrote:"My dear Ruth: I belong to the
Mugwumps, and one of the sacred
rules of our order prevents us from
asking favors of officials or recom-
mending men to office; but there is no
harm in writing a friendly letter to
you and telling you that we think of
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is a Republican, and a Democrat wants
his place."He then outlined Captain Cook's
fine record and concluded:"I can't send any message to the
President, but the next time you have
a talk with him concerning such matters
I wish you would tell him about Cap-
tain Cook and what I think of a gov-
ernment that so treats its efficient
officials."A few weeks later Twain re-
ceived an envelope from Washing-
ton. It contained a note in the
President's own handwriting which read:"Miss Ruth Cleveland begs to ac-
knowledge the receipt of Mr. Twain's
letter, and to say that she has the
pleasure of reading it to the President,
who desires her to thank Mr. Twain for his
information and to say that Captain
Cook will not be disturbed in the Frank-
fort consulate. The President also de-
sires Miss Cleveland to say that if Mr.
Twain knows of any other cases of this
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write him concerning them at his ear-
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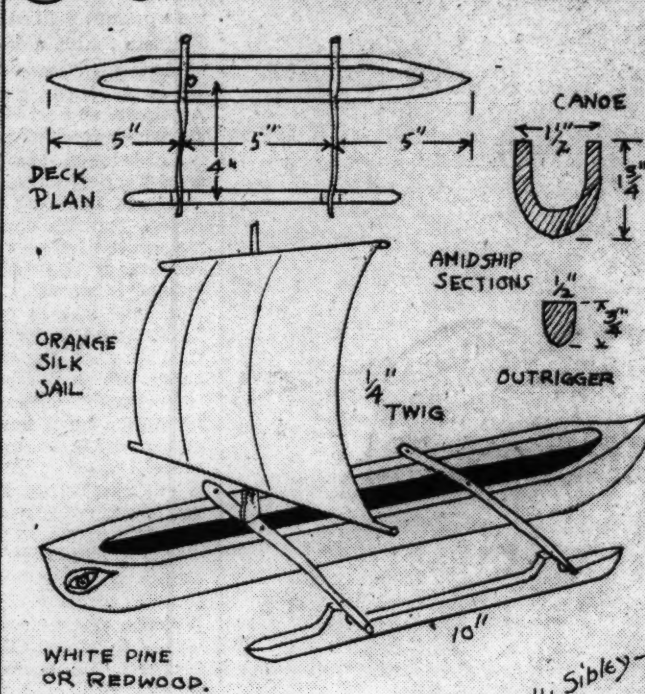
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Stamp Notes

Wide World Features
"Destroy it, the Fifth Column is
like a snake," says one of the new
Cuban postal stamps to be issued as
a message against Fifth Column ac-
tivities. Five new stamps will be
included in this series. The one
mentioned is 5-c value.Other inscriptions will read as
follows: "Desenmascare a los
quintacolumnistas," which is trans-lated, "Unmask the Fifth Colum-
nists." The design of this stamp
shows a pretty mask being pulled
from the face of a cruel-looking
man. Value is 1-c."Cumpla su Deber Patriotico
destruyendo la quinta columna"
is the 10-c inscription. The transla-
tion: "Do your patriotic duty by
destroying the Fifth Column.""Cuidado! La Quinta columna te
espia" means "Be careful, the
Fifth Column is spying on you." The
value of the stamp with this in-
scription is 3-c."No tema a la quinta columna
ataquela!" or "Don't be afraid of
the Fifth Column, attack it!" is in-
scription on the 13-c.Date for issue of these stamps
and colors will be announced later.Finland has new airmail values
of 50-mk and 100-mk. Only pic-
tures of these stamps have been
sent to this country.The Islands of Mayotte and
Nossi-Be, located in the Canal of
Mozambique, are announced tohave occupation stamps with pic-
tures of Admiral de Well, Com-
mander Passot and Jehenne.

Daily Anecdote

A Lady Intervenes

Once when Mark Twain was
visiting Europe he called at the
United States consulate at Frank-
fort, Germany, and found Captain
Cook, the consul-general, packing
up his papers and personal belong-
ings."What's up?" the famous author
inquired."My time is up," replied Captain
Cook. "We now have a Demo-
cratic President, and as I am a
Republican I have got to get out
and give my place to a good Demo-
crat.""That's a shame," protested
Twain. "I'll have to do something
about it."That night he sat down in his
hotel and to Ruth Cleveland, then
only about one year old, wrote:"My dear Ruth: I belong to the
Mugwumps, and one of the sacred
rules of our order prevents us from
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Twain knows of any other cases of this
kind he will be greatly obliged if he will
write him concerning them at his ear-
liest convenience."

Famous Names

Rome had its Julius Caesar,
France had its Alexander Dumas,
and Hollywood has its Robert Tay-
lor—but Fort Sheridan, Ill., has all
of them.Julius Caesar, Fort Sheridan's
counterpart of the Roman soldier
and statesman who lived until 44
B.C., attends the School for Cooks
and Bakers.The French novelist and drama-
tist has a namesake at the Fort in
Alexander Dumas of the Coast
Artillery, the same branch which
claims a Robert Taylor.Most popular name on the Post
is Johnson—there are 81 John-
sons registered, ranging from Al-
bert to William alphabetically, and
including five Carls.

Prime Minister's Salary

The British Prime Minister, who
also is First Lord of the Treasury,
receives a salary of £10,000 a year.

NEWS ITEM—TOKYO—FORMER JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TAKES HOME 3 LARGE U.S. DICTIONARIES.

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LIKE TO TAKE
THIS ALONG
TOO, MISTER?ASAMA MARU
SAILING
TO JAPAN

Honor?

WE HAVE DIFFERENT DEFINITION
IN JAPANESE DICTIONARYIT'S FROM A U.S. MARINE.
HE SAYS IF
WE DON'T UNDERSTAND
THE
WORDS IN
NOMURA'S
DICTIONARYSTILL LOOKING FOR
SHANGRI-LA

L. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Pie Eater

BENJAMIN !!

BENJAMIN... YOU KNOW
BETTER THAN TO EAT
PIE LIKE THAT! USE
YOUR FORK!OH, ALL RIGHT, MOM—
I THOUGHT YOU WERE
SCOLDING ME BECAUSE
IT WAS MY FIFTH
PIECE !!

BENJAMIN !

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Oh! Oh!

"Well, I don't like to
see anyone get away
with a trick like
that!" I said, "But
as far as the bones
go, we still have
our—""HEY! Has anyone seen
Spike? I suddenly
interrupted myself!"WOW!
I didn't have to
say another word!For Spike, in case you don't
remember, is custodian of
the Gloom Chasers' collection of bones!

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—Based on Baffin Bay

"Let's hail the sub, so we shall know
if it's a friend," I cried, "or foe.""How do you hail a sub?" cried Ted.
"Hoist up a white flag overhead?""No, Ted! The Coast Guard it can't scare.
Watch this!" Then I roared, "Who goes
there?""It's Rorqual Whale, from Baffin Bay.
I hope that I'm not in your way."

By THE HAGERS

Did You
Ever WonderWhat the Term "Fifth
Columnist" Means?Mrs. G. B. McN., of Concord,
N. H., writes, "Would you kindly
print what the First Column and
Columnist, Second Column, etc.,
represent? An advertisement in
the Monitor about the 'Seventh
Column' as carelessness in driv-
ing over 40 m.p.h. set me to think-
ing about the others."The term Fifth Column origi-
nated during the days of the Span-
ish Civil War of 1936-39. The rebel
general Mola, leading four columns
of troops on Madrid, the Loyalist
capital, boasted in a radio speech
that his four columns were aug-
mented and bolstered by a "fifth
column" of sympathizers within
the capital who would rise up
when the time came.The term has since come to be
used to designate secret revolu-
tionary activities by sympathizers
within an enemy country. The
work of the fifth columnist in-
cludes conspiring to overthrow the
government, rumor-mongering,
spying, creating confusion, spread-
ing alarm, committing sabotage,
and generally attempting to "soften
up" a country for subsequent rela-
tively easy invasion. Anything
which will help to undermine
civilian morale, promote fear in
the minds of the populace, and
hamper or disrupt the defense and
armament activities may be in-
cluded among the activities of the
fifth columnist.If the money is given instead of
food another committee shops
around, purchasing 20 or 30 loaves
of bread, 30 pounds of ham, 50
cakes and pies, 600 bricks of ice
cream, 400 half pints of milk, etc.
Chocolate cakes and ham sand-
wiches, they say, are the favorites!The food is prepared by shifts of
20 women who begin, at two
o'clock, to make the sandwiches and
assemble the rest of the food. These
volunteer workers are business
girls, society women, housewives
and others. There are 150 of them
and a long waiting list of those
who are ready to serve.The best talent playing in the
city gives generously of its services
to the entertainment committee
and each night furnishes the serv-
icemen with music and drama of
the highest type. A few nights ago
a world famous violinist, who was
to have performed in the outdoor
theatre, the Dell, was rained out.
The Stage Door Canteen was the
richer!Fifth Column and the Fifth Colum-
nist.Since the original four columns
were simply columns of troops, we
have no "Columns" of the First,
Second, Third or Fourth order. As
to the Sixth and Seventh Colum-
nists, there seems to be no univer-

Combined They Spell Victory

The pen may be mightier than the sword but in this instance they
appear to be on equal terms. In any case, it's an interesting photo-
graphic arrangement worked out by Mrs. Harry Downer, Daven-
port, Iowa.sally accepted single and specific
definition.A Sixth Columnist might be con-
sidered as one who inadvertently
does the work of a Fifth Columnist,
not through viciousness but simply
because deceived and misguided by
Fifth Columnists. A Seventh
Columnist might be one who
through selfishness or carelessness
commits acts which are contrary
to public and national interest in
time of an emergency.

—W. P. Keasbey

Islands Disappear

The British Admiralty reported
in 1941 that the Thompson and
Lindsay Islands, on the charts since
1825, had vanished from the South
Atlantic.A Verse
for Today...And thou, son of man,
be not afraid of them,
neither be afraid of their
words, though briers and
thorns be with thee, and
thou dost dwell among
scorpions: be not afraid
of their words, nor be
dismayed at their looks.
—Ezek. 2:6

Editorials

Dieppe—Toward a Second Front

Not an invasion, not a rehearsal, but a test—an extremely important, fruitful and promising test: this seems the most accurate available description of the Dieppe raid.

Such an appraisal leaves out, of course, a number of dramatic aspects of a very dramatic operation. No report on Dieppe would be complete unless these intangible factors were included. For example, the hordes of planes sailing out from Britain for the Continent remind one of the days when the Nazis were singing "We're sailing for England." They never made the crossing. The forces that landed at Dieppe had an experience the Nazis have long hungered for.

Another touch of the dramatic—on the side of comic relief—were the Nazi broadcasts that described the raid as an "invasion." It must have looked pretty big to the Nazis. It must have looked as if it was made up of a force intending to stay. In that, case the jubilation with which the Nazi broadcasters announced the "defeat" of this "invasion attempt" is understandable. As a matter of official report, the raiders stayed exactly six minutes longer than they meant to.

From the reports of damage inflicted on enemy installations—which does not seem to have been extensive—we may gather that the objective of this raid was experience, knowledge of enemy strength, fuller understanding of the problems of landing large forces with heavy equipment, appraisal of enemy air power and of the effectiveness of our own air umbrella. Had destruction of enemy installations been the main objective it is likely a less well defended point than Dieppe would have been the target.

An Employer "Strikes"

The S. A. Woods Company whose South Boston plant has been taken over by the Army was one of the first to participate in the Army's pre-war mobilization of industry program. This should be taken into account before passing sharp judgment on the firm's unwise refusal to abide by a War Labor Board ruling, a refusal that resulted in President Roosevelt's seizure order.

An electrical union, a C.I.O. affiliate, bargained for a contract on terms the company would not accept. The WLB ordered the concern to yield. It refused, questioning legality of the WLB ruling. But there is no appeal from a War Labor Board ruling.

In peacetime, little criticism would perhaps have been leveled at the company for standing on what it believed to be its rights; but in wartime the position was clearly an obstruction. The Government could do nothing else than take over, yet it is plain that the Army and Navy cannot effectively furnish the management for an expanding list of plants. Industry in this case went "on strike" just as did the workers in the Bayonne, New Jersey, plant who defied a WLB order. What the Government thought of the strikers' attitude was shown by the quick return of the plant to private operation.

The War Labor Board has representatives of the public and of employers as well as of labor serving on it. It is the official agency for handling these disputes. For the duration, labor and industry must quickly, even gracefully, accede to its findings.

The 'Teen-Age Problem

Quick to gasp in dismay over reports of the 'teen-age problem, the public should be equally ready to speak up in behalf of efforts to solve it. At the Harvard Summer School Seminar on "Youth Standards in Wartime," educators, social workers, parents and pastors have devoted a month of study and work to the development of a plan designed to stabilize the home front and bolster the morals of 'teen-age boys and girls.

They proposed that the school become more of a community center, not only for children, but parents; that the school day and term be lengthened, that gymnasiums be kept open in the evening, and programs of community interest promoted; that teachers be trained in social work as well as the art of instruction.

The Seminar deplored the modern "flippant attitude" of many parents and teachers. They saw need for tightening of moral discipline in home and school, urged programs of parent education.

Above, all the Seminar stressed the importance of a better groundwork of religious education. Not only for the very young, but continuing through

That Dieppe is reportedly in the heart of one of the most strongly defended sections along the French coast indicates the raiders were intent on finding out the worst about the problem of opening a second front. What they learned is an official secret. We do know, however, that they must have uncovered valuable information about enemy resources, the points from which the enemy might bring up reinforcements to meet an invasion threat (it is fortunate the Nazis mistook the raid for the real thing), what centers of their planes should attack to prevent concentrations and movement of enemy power.

Moreover, we know, and many of the French now know, and the Nazis at least suspect, that military forces with heavy equipment can be landed on the Continent. Despite the Germans' boasts, the Continent is not yet their oyster. The size of the air forces engaged shows that this raid was staged against determined opposition from a foe that thought much more than the success of a raiding party was at stake.

The figures on air losses show that landing on the Continent will not be easy. One question probably still unanswered is how an invading force is to be supplied and supported. This will be answered as these raids increase in scope and duration. Apparently Dieppe was planned as one in a sequence of bigger and bigger raids, the climax of which will be a full-fledged invasion with its problems in a large measure already solved. The lesson of Dieppe seems to be that, with proper preparation, a second front can be opened and that what the Nazis could not do in the Battle of Britain, the United Nations will do in the battle of the Continent and of Germany.

high school and college age and among young people in industry.

The emotional upheaval of wartime, with family separations, trailer-camp living, and a let-down in social standards, calls for prompt and concerted effort if the stability of family, community, and national life is to be maintained. Efforts of the Harvard Summer School Seminar and others to help meet the need of the times are worthy of earnest public attention and support.

Rationing Oil

While there is scant possibility the East Coast will enjoy its normal supply of fuel oil next winter, the superb job of the railroads in hauling tank cars now indicates that there will be enough to prevent suffering, if rationing is applied.

For a time after Axis submarines drove tankers out of American waters it appeared there might not be sufficient oil to warrant rationing. New England, for example, which had depended almost entirely upon sea-borne oil, could admit tank cars only through a few rail gateways. It was considered doubtful by some whether, in view of war transportation, these gateways could accommodate much more than 600 tank cars a day. About 1,000 a day are arriving at present, and there is some hope that this will reach 1,400. In addition, barges are now bringing an amount equal to about 125 tank cars a day, and this may be increased.

If the maximum rail figure is reached and if barge shipments are augmented, and if gasoline rationing is really effective, and if industrial demand doesn't skyrocket, and if some adjustment is found in the price of fuel oil so that distributors can profit—the fuel oil situation might conceivably take care of itself.

Obviously, there are too many "ifs." So the householder who can convert to coal, and who can store his winter's supply, would undoubtedly be wise to follow the official advice. Thus he can protect himself and also relieve his neighbor who cannot convert.

For fuel oil, there should be rationing. This might well take the form proposed by Leon Henderson and others. It is similar to the coupons now used for gasoline, and would have the advantage of allowing some flexibility to local rationing boards in cases of special need.

Moreover, the value, in oil, could be changed to meet fluctuating supplies. Also, should the fuel oil situation become acute, authorities might lower gasoline rations. This would allow more tank cars for fuel oil.

The sooner this logical rationing is applied the better it will be for the tranquility and morale of the East,

Just Trying Out His Teeth



British School Children Apply for War Jobs

Excerpts from letters from Douglas Cockerell (Letchworth, England) to his brother in Colorado:

At this time of the year there is more milk in the country than needed to supply the ration. As a consequence the strict ration is not very closely kept, but surplus milk is being very largely evaporated and stored for winter use.

We have been told that it will be necessary to reduce the domestic use of fuel by the equivalent of 20,000,000 tons. There is a good deal of opposition and there has been a debate in Parliament about it. . . . Gas and electricity have not yet been rationed, but everybody has been urged to use as little as possible.

There are now severe restrictions on the size and cost of meals served in restaurants and clubs, but quite good meals can still be got. So far we have got quite as much good food as we want, although marketing takes time. The respective attitudes of customers and shopkeepers have been reversed, and the customer humbly asks the haughty shopkeeper if he can have this or that, and if so in what quantity! The shop windows are plastered with notices that the shop is out of this or that. This often means that he has only enough to supply his regular customers.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Grammar School here we had to consider applications from boys and girls wanting to leave school before their time for economic reasons. This simply means that as they can get good money in shops or factories they want to be earning and school seems to be unattractive in comparison. . . .

This week a big policeman called, and told us that soldiers would be billeted on us. It seems that they get all their meals at their canteens, and that we shall only provide beds, and such things as baths and general odds and ends of mending and washing. Of course it is a gamble as to the kind of men we get. As the Army is now made up of men from all classes we may get university graduates or dock laborers. We are to get sixpence a night for each! Very possibly the men will help in the garden. . . . Generally the soldiers behave well and do all they can to help in all sorts of ways.

Nearly everyone, men and women, is now working at some sort of war work, voluntary or paid. A fifty-two-hour week is gradually getting established and has been found to be the maximum that an average worker can stand without exhaustion.

From Mrs. Cockerell: Teresa (Mrs. Cockerell's granddaughter) sent presents to Douglas and me. They were flower seeds to him and a piece of soap to me. Soap is rationed, so Elizabeth must have parted with a coupon for it or Teresa did. It is fun going shopping with Teresa as I do sometimes on Saturday. She does it with great judgment and with the rationed articles asks always "how many coupons" before how many pennies.

Toys have almost disappeared and the more expensive ones can only be got by license for such places as nursery schools, and not often for them. Well, Teresa buys pencils or dusters or seeds with as much discrimination as she used to spend on dolls or ribbons and shows much common sense in her purchases.

LITTLE PAXTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE It would encourage and warm the hearts of thousands of loving workers, who have sent gifts to The Mother Church War Relief Committee, if they could but only see, as I have done, the falling away of care and anxiety from the faces, because from the hearts, of young and old alike, who have been shown the beautiful comforts which have gone to every corner of the British Isles as gifts "with love."

As an Almoner worker among all classes of distressed and suffering people, I have seen tears of gratitude and joy roll down the cheeks of foster-mothers when their charges had warm clothing given them, which they could not buy, accompanied by a message equally beautiful, big, and priceless, "with love from Canada," or "When this is worn

out, ask for another." Often they have asked, "But what am I to pay?" Such thoughtful gifts can hardly be credited to anyone but Love itself, for money cannot buy the good cheer and comfort they bring!

One little boy, after living for weeks in a shelter, was sent by the London County Council to the Billeting Officer here with instructions "for special care" attached to him; he found in his pajama pocket, "You are sheltered, sheltered by divine Love." This angel message is his treasure never to be parted with, and the lovely warm siren suit was like "Love's wings" about him during the cold winter days and nights!

It is not only the children who are comforted, but mothers and fathers. These have found every kind of necessary comfort provided for them. The gratitude which has been voiced to me I long to send across the ocean where our hearts and hands join, and I know this message of gratitude will reach the donors. Not the least of these gifts are messages of hope and peace sent by Monitor cuttings so lovingly placed in children's and women's coat pockets. I can assure the loving hearts who sent them that they are handled with ever so gentle and grateful a touch, and put in a safe place where they can be easily seen and read. Every parcel has its individual gift-card from The Mother Church, so that all may know and feel the love which is entering their homes from the great Mother-heart of divine Love to bless, warm, comfort, and heal them.

HELENOR BOARDMAN

Sayonara . . . Good-by

The following display advertisement, two columns wide, appeared in the *Monrovia* (Calif.) *Daily News-Post* a few weeks ago:

Sayonara
To our friends . . .
Good-by

The day has come at last when we must part. We want you to know that we have sincerely appreciated your friendship during the past many years, and that we hope for your health and prosperity. We hope also that eventual peace will come soon and we can meet again under happier circumstances.

Thanks
SATORU TSUNEISHI
And Family

Commenting on this advertisement, Charles F. Davis wrote in his column, "Post Scripts":

S. Tsuneishi, first Japanese graduate of Monrovia High School, is off to Pomona with his family and will be in Uncle Sam's care for the duration. On behalf of his wife and children as well as of himself, Satoru, who has prospered modestly in America, today has taken space in the *News-Post* to wish his friends good-by, to express the hope of seeing them again under happier circumstances when the war is ended. I can remember the night this little Japanese was graduated from Monrovia High School. His contribution to the program was a long Japanese song, and it was so enthusiastically received that he was compelled to sing the whole thing over again. Mr. Tsuneishi has sent his children to college; one daughter is a fine pianist. They are neighbors of ours in Duarte and good neighbors. But our countries are at war, and the Tsuneishis, as well as their American neighbors, recognize the necessity for concentration of the Japanese in this country. It's for their protection as well as ours.

Mirror of World Opinion
Intelligent Study Urged

Young unions are likely to be more pugnacious than older ones. Corruption can creep into unions as into political agencies, but it no more damns them than a rotten city government damns universal suffrage. The more intelligently the operations of unions can be studied, the more clearly their advantages and disadvantages can be weighed, the less prejudice the general public has about them, the more likely we are to have a sane growth of the movement.—*New York Times*.

The Wide Horizon

Will Mr. Smith Go to Washington?

By R. H. Markham

One of the formidable figures on America's present political stage is Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, a 44-year-old Detroit lawyer who is striving to become United States Senator. He is a serious menace to the future of American democracy, because he is able, extremely forceful, and irresponsible.

He belongs, generally speaking, to the same political school as Charles E. Coughlin, Elizabeth Dilling, Gerald Winrod, Leon de Arayan, and William Dudley Pelley, which means that he uses a very narrow sort of religion as one of his main channels of popular influence.

It must also be pointed out that Gerald L. K. Smith is far more astute, politically, than any of the five persons mentioned above. He is not openly anti-Semitic, nor is he openly opposed to America's war efforts. And he is not seditious, either in his current speeches or writings. In fact, the casual reader or listener would say that he is a flaming patriot. Mr. Smith vigorously and vociferously declares himself in favor of a complete American victory.

One might guess that such a message sounds good. As Mr. Smith presents it, it sounds exceedingly good. He has enough experience to know what "takes" and enough ability to present the things that take, effectively. He reminds one of Dwight L. Moody, William Jennings Bryan, and Huey Long. It should be added, too, that he has been a successful preacher in a large church, and an adept money-raiser.

To what does he devote his more than average gifts? To the task of gaining personal power. And what does he say in those torrents of words? He urges us to follow Christ, to be reconsecrated, to revive old-fashioned virtues, to restore authentic Americanism, to lead better lives, and to vote for him. He says he is against squandering public money, against exaggerated State control, against subsidizing the lazy, and against Communism.

Candidate Smith is vehemently against permanent international co-operation and furiously opposed to the New Deal. He is for the "good old times" of self-reliance, for neighborliness, for decent family life, for "horse and buggy days." His appeal is as that of the "old-time religion," sunbonnets, corn in the shock, butter in the well, hard-earned savings invested in new fields.

No fair observer can deny that such a message makes a strong impression upon many Americans just now. Deep in their hearts many people have a feeling of shame and self-reproach. They are not at all proud of their conduct during the last two decades.

Many people doubtless seem small, vulgar, and sinful in their own eyes. Their movies, their radio programs, their immoral novels, the horrible pulp on their magazine stands now seem terribly out of keeping with what America once promised. In this time of uncertainty and much sorrow, how shamefully cheap a jittersong seems in comparison with a heroic Mormon of frontier days, how vulgar is a soft, "swoony," juke-box jingle-jangle in comparison with an old gospel hymn!

The Hebrew prophets called people "back" to righteousness and their simple, stern, eloquent words have outlived the "modernity" of twenty-five centuries. There is a kind of "homesickness" now in the western world for old things. Hitler took advantage of a wave of revulsion toward libertarian "liberalism" and wreaked fearful vengeance on an irresponsible "smart-alek" intelligentsia. American reactionaries will try to ride a similar wave "back to fundamentals." In their tactics some of them show a far keener sense of political realities than some New York "liberals." It is astounding that some "liberals" who want to win Midwestern votes still ridicule the "Bible Belt" and call prohibitionists Fascists. It is perfectly plain to anyone who understands Americans that if our "intelligentsia" identifies "liberalism" with vulgarity, self-indulgence, booze, and the sweeping away of moral norms, multitudes of Americans will vote against them. An unlettered Kansas horse-trader knows that; how much more the very astute and experienced Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit!

Mr. Smith publishes a small paper, called "The Cross and The Flag." Its title reveals its program, namely, Christian Patriotism or Christian Nationalism. In other words Gerald Smith appears to be trying to ride a wave of reaction toward "National Christianism" as another forceful demagogue rode a similar wave to National Socialism.

He has a rather brief program of seven points, designed to suit every dissatisfied American. They look backward, are very

vague and might be reduced to two, namely: back to "good old Americanism" and back to "the old-time religion."

But astute and eloquent Mr. Smith doesn't restrict his platform to two rather abstract appeals. He offers everybody everything. To the patriots, he offers an American triumph, to the isolationists a wall of steel about America, to the soldiers \$100 a month, to the aging the Townsend Plan, to the small businessman lots of business, to everybody all the tires and gas they want at all times. To the Protestants he presents himself as an evangelist from a family of evangelists; to the Roman Catholics, he appears as the fearless champion of Charles E. Coughlin.

To the Northerners he says, "All my folks were from the North and we fought in the Civil War." To the Southerners, many of whom have migrated to Detroit, he says, "I have lived and worked in the South." To Republicans he says, "I broke with the Huey Long crowd in Louisiana because I despised the New Deal." To people demanding a fearless reformer he can say, "Was I not an intimate of the great champion of the people, Huey Long?" To all persons who admire family virtues he says, "I didn't accept my friends' advice to enter the Senatorial race until I got the blessing of my parents." His candidacy thus becomes a kind of call of Samuel or anointing of David.

What are his chances of success? Without venturing any predictions, we may say that



Thomas in the Detroit News

Saving the Country

certain facts are in his favor. Mr. Smith is receiving plenty of funds to carry on a sweeping campaign by written and spoken word, he has a large radio audience, he once gathered "a million signatures" for an anti-war demonstration, he exercises a certain attraction over "common people."

And he is a menace to democracy. Why? Because of his irresponsibility, his forcefulness, and unrestrained ambitions. It must be remembered that he left his church to attach himself to the dictator, Huey Long. He has received money from the rich to fight labor—as Hitler was once subsidized. Now his main appeal is to "little people," as Hitler's was.

His appeal is exclusively to the emotions, and is based on utterly extravagant promises. His visions of "redeeming the American national character" are as unsubstantial as Hitler's return to mystic German rites. He has shown no understanding of the place of America in the present world. His attitude toward world problems seems as absurd as horses and buggies in Detroit. Worse than that, great national problems have not served him as difficulties to be solved, but as forces to be used for personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Smith's prominence and influence are symbols of an unfortunate American development. He is abusing America and American sentiments for personal advancement, as many of us have done, including not a few politicians, businessmen, professors, journalists, reformers, labor leaders.

Gerald Smith preaches that we should "rebuild the spirit of America," "redefine the national character," "instill a new spirit in American youth," "rededicate the citizenry to the family altar." How many serious, responsible Americans would reject any of those aims? We can beat our Gerald Smiths, who are a menace to our whole future, by actually doing the things, for the sake of America, which demagogic politicians talk about, for the sake of personal power.

This concludes a series of four articles, by Mr. Markham on menaces to American democracy.

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